

**Rosenberg Committee
Needs Volunteers**

The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs yesterday issued an appeal for volunteers to help prepare material for mailing.

The address is 1059 Avenue of the Americas, at 40th St.

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

DATE: 6/5/53
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

100-107111-534

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JUN 12 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

TIME IS GROWING SHORT TO

Save the ROSENBERGS

ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES—

Join the

ZERO HOUR RALLY FOR CLEMENCY

Union Sq., Thurs., June 11, 5 pm

SENSATIONAL NEW EVIDENCE

* * * *

ONE DAY OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES—

Join the

CLEMENCY TRAIN TO WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, JUNE 14th

Leaves Liberty Street Ferry 8:15 A.M. Daylight Time

Leaves B & O Station, Jersey City, 8:30 A.M.

Phone LOngacre 4-9385 for special rates and reservations

Wire — President Eisenhower:
"CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS"

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9385

100-107111-135

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Daily Worker*

DATE..... 6/19/53

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UNION SQ. CLEMENCY RALLY THURS.

A Union Square Rally for Clemency will be held this Thursday from 5 to 7 p.m. as a major highlight of the week's campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

On Sunday, persons from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will board a "Clemency Train" to Washington to join people throughout the country at the White House to urge President Eisenhower to grant clemency.

CLIP FROM
N. Y. *Daily Worker*
DATED *6/4/53*
FORWARDED TO N. Y. DIVISION

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**HELP SAVE
THE ROSENBERGS
Volunteers**
URGENTLY NEEDED
Between 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.
by National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case
1060 Sixth Ave. (at 40th St.)
L.O. 4-9285

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *Daily Worker*

DATE: *6/10/53*

ADDRESS: NEW YORK DIVISION

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**DON'T Delegate YOUR Conscience
To Someone Else—**

Time Is Growing Short to

Save the ROSENBERGS

**ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES—**

- Every Man, Woman and Child Join the

ZERO HOUR RALLY FOR CLEMENCY

Union Sq., Thurs., June 11, 5 pm

SENSATIONAL NEW EVIDENCE

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"CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS"**

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1030 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9285

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Here's Your Life-Saving Schedule!

**FIVE MINUTES OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES—**

**WIRE — WRITE — AT ONCE — NOW — TODAY — to President Eisenhower. Ask him for CLEMENCY
FOR THE ROSENBERGS.**

**ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES**

**Attend the CLEMENCY RALLY at Union Square tomorrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Attend this great demon-
stration for LIFE and MERCY.**

**ONE DAY OF YOUR TIME
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES—**

**Join the CLEMENCY TRAIN to Washington on SUNDAY. Let President Eisenhower know that people
urge him to save these lives. Train leaves Liberty St. ferry at 8:15 a.m. daylight time, and from B & O Sta-
tion, Jersey City, at 8:30 a.m.**

Daily Star
6/10/53

**HELP SAVE
THE ROSENBERGS
Volunteers**

URGENTLY NEEDED

Between 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.
by National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case

1050 Sixth Ave. (at 40th St.)
LO 4-9585

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

DATED 6/11/53

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Buy Tickets Now For Clemency Train

The Rosenberg Committee asked all who expect to go to Washington on the clemency train Sunday morning to please buy their tickets from the committee now and not wait to buy them in the station. The number of tickets bought now will determine the number of cars set aside, the committee said, and will also help to make available to the committee badly needed funds now tied up in advance purchase of blocks of tickets.

The committee's office is at 1050 Sixth Ave., LO 4-9583.

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**DON'T Delegate YOUR Conscience
To Someone Else—**

Time Is Growing Short to

Save the ROSENBERGS

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**Wire — President Eisenhower
"CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS"**

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. L.O. 4-9585

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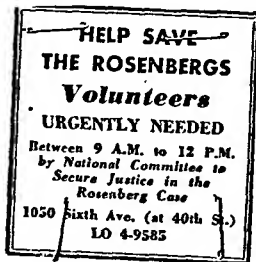
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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 6-15-53

Pg. 8 Col. 2

French Labor Calls

Mercy Stoppage

Rome Mayor, City

Council Urge Clemency

Special to the Daily Worker

PARIS, France, June 16.—France's five million organized trade unionists will take part in work stoppages throughout all major industries in protest at the approaching execution of Ethel

and Julius Rosenberg, it was announced here today. It was expected that another million workers in the Socialist-led Force Ouvrier and the Catholic trade unions will also join in the stoppage, since Louis Juniaux, pro-State Department Socialist leader of the F.O., and most of the na-

tion's leading Catholic dignitaries have joined in the clemency pleas being rushed to the White House.

(In Rome, the Mayor, Salvatore Rebecchini, on behalf of the entire City Council, appealed to President Eisenhower for clemency.

(A leading U. S. press service said yesterday: "Italian news"

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papers of all political affiliations joined forces to ask Mr. Eisenhower to grant mercy to the Rosenbergs.")

From Paris, it was announced that Eduard Herriot, one of France's best known statesman and president of the French Assembly, had just cabled an appeal to Eisenhower:

"For humanitarian reasons, I respectfully join my voice to all those who ask you for clemency for the Rosenbergs."

3,000 MESSAGES

Under the leadership of France's General Confederation of Labor (CCT) workers whose unions take in the railroads, auto, chemical,

(Continued on Page 6)

French Labor

(Continued from Page 1)
building as well as coal and steel, will stop work to lend weight to the pleas for commutation of the death sentence which are flooding the American embassy here day and night. The U. S. embassy has received more than 3,000 messages in the past two weeks.

The appeals to President Eisenhower are coming from every section of French social and political life, from the Catholic archbishops of Lyon and Orleans, the Nobel Prize winner and leading Catholic layman, Francois Mauriac, to the unions, teachers, scientists and members of the Chambers of Deputies.

Joining in an emergency letter rushed to Eisenhower were leaders of DeGaullist, Socialist, and other parties in the Chamber of Deputies. The director of France's atomic research, Prof. Francis Perrin, and France's former attorney-general Bosaric, signed the urgent plea whose other signers included:

DeGaullist Rally of the French People: Edmond Michelet, Jacques Soustelle, Louis Vall, Jacques Bridel and Leon Hamel.

Socialist Party: Julian Daniel Mayer, Jean Silvaner, Gilbert Brosolletto and Gerald Jacquet.

Popular Republicans: Fernand Buxom, Andre Denis, Francine Lefebvre and Germain Chapuis.

16-17-53
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Redouble the Effort!

An Editorial

With the entire civilized world urging commutation of the death sentence, President Eisenhower tried yesterday to justify to four American clergymen his refusal to grant clemency.

But he could not explain it!

All he could say was that in his military experience "public executions" are needed to "deter." Why then has the government picked on two Jewish people as the first ones in all of American history to die in peacetime for such an alleged crime?

No! Neither the American people nor the civilized world will accept such a sordid explanation for this legal crime.

The fight must now increase in these remaining hours to such proportions as will restore America's honor! The Rosenbergs can and must be saved!

The world is speaking as it has not spoken in this generation! Redouble all pleas, wires, messages! Let thousands join the Thursday Clemency Train! Let President Eisenhower hear the real voice of America in these crucial hours. He must listen.

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COAST ATTORNEY ASSAILS 'POLITICS' OF RUSH EXECUTION

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—The U. S. Supreme Court decision to execute the Rosenbergs was "a political action taken in haste," an action "carried out in an air of sadistic formalism" after a trial and appeal that "marked the beginning of a serious breakdown of U.S. traditional right to trial by jury."

Thus spoke Attorney Daniel C. Marshall at a luncheon of the Los Angeles-Hollywood chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. The luncheon was held to honor Marshall, leading Catholic layman, for his last-ditch efforts to obtain a stay of executions and a review of the case by the Supreme Court.

"When lawyers review the Supreme Court's action in this case," Marshall said, "they will have to conclude that the decision which finally signaled execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was a political action taken in such haste as to mark it as different than any other action in the entire history of the court."

The "air of sadistic formalism" which surrounded the executions, Marshall said, accounted for the first death date being fixed on the Rosenbergs' 14th wedding anniversary—a date that was changed to the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath.

at the outset."

Thus, Marshall pointed out "the Rosenberg trial marked the beginning of a serious breakdown in our traditional system which guarantees the right to trial by jury."

Marshall concluded with a stirring reaffirmation of his conviction that the Rosenbergs were innocent.

"In no way," he said, "has their execution removed the serious and substantial doubt that remains regarding the verdict against them."

Marshall told of the "astounding panic that gripped the Eisenhower administration, and the Supreme Court itself," which served to hasten the deaths.

Marshall condemned the "trial by newspapers in advance of trial in the court," and the hysteria "whipped up by the government itself in inspired press releases."

"Appellate Judge Jerome Frank would dispose of this sacred Constitutional right to fair and impartial trial by jury in the contention he advanced that the Rosenberg defense should have, but didn't, make any effort to waive jury trial."

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French Rosenberg Committee Announces 13-Point Program

A 13-point program has been announced by the French Rosenberg Committee. French newspapers received here carried the program in full. The committee has changed its name to the French Committee for the Vindication of the Rosenbergs, and has called for an amalgamation of all the Rosenberg committees, especially the large rank-and-file Catholic Committee operating in the factories, called the Christian Committee for the Rosenbergs.

The program includes a brochure on the history of the case, with documents proving the Rosenbergs' innocence, and a proposal to journalists, writers and artists of France "inspired by the death of the heroic Rosenbergs" to perpetuate the memory of the martyrs.

All municipalities of France were appealed to to name a street in honor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A memorial meeting was projected in the near future.

Committees among writers and scientists and in universities and

local communities were urged. Another point in the program pledged support to a movement initiated by a noted public figure in Brussels (Boston) for an international counter-trial.

A nationwide poster of Ethel Rosenberg's poem, "If We Die," will be undertaken. A national financial campaign is mapped to aid in the vindication of the Rosenbergs.

A 12th point in the program asked all organizations and individuals to "send letters of commendation to attorney Emanuel Bloch, the courageous defender of the Rosenbergs, to affirm our solidarity with him."

A last point pledged to keep the French nation informed "always" of the progress of the Rosenberg children.

From Paul Villard, secretary of the committee, Bloch received the following letter, dated June 27:

"I wanted to write to you since last week but I felt so terribly sad I could not do it . . . remember we do not intend in the least to

stop the legal and public opinion fight.

"You have been magnificent, you have kept alive our love and faith in the American people.

"... Here are in brief our plans. From the right wing Gaulists to the Communist Party, every faction of French public opinion wants to keep the fight for:

"a) The complete vindication of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"b) To support morally and materially if necessary the children and Mrs. Rosenberg.

"c) To put up a fight which will be even greater than the one we put up for Ethel and Julius if McCarthy or any member of his bloody gang wants to touch, prosecute or bother:

"1) You—and all members of the committee.

"2) Justice Douglas.

"3) Justice Black.

"We stand with you all, and Francois Maurias will have a leading part in the action. . . .

Fraternally,

PAUL VILLARD

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MEXICAN PRIEST HITS LIES AGAINST ROSENBERGS

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MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are dead, but the Rosenberg case is very much alive. The execution horrified all sections of the population in Mexico and the case has continued to be discussed in the press and elsewhere. Though the mercenary newspapers have by and large told the story in the lying words of the U. S. news services, hardly anyone believes it. And even these newspapers—among the most corrupt in the world—have at times found it necessary to permit some-

thing of the truth to percolate to the public.

Thus, Excelsior, leading reactionary paper, which ordinarily is the mouthpiece of both the U. S. embassy and the upper Catholic prelates, has just published an article which attacks the execution and the trial of the Rosenbergs. The fact that its author is a prominent Catholic priest, Rev. Ramon de Ertze Garamendi, indicates the scope of the opposition to the crime committee on Black Friday, June 19.

"A sentence which is based on false testimony is unjust," states Rev. de Ertze Garamendi. He cites the new evidence, uncovered by the defense, of the complete unreliability of David Greenglass, chief prosecution witness. "There is proof," he writes, "that both Greenglass and his wife were discredited witnesses."

Concerning President Eisenhower's statement denying clemency this Catholic clergyman comments:

"When President Eisenhower adduced as the principal reason

for denying clemency that the Rosenbergs would be responsible for the possible death of millions in an atomic war, he made a statement that is very difficult to prove. In any event, the monopoly of the atomic bomb by one power, whichever it is, is no guarantee that it would not be used or would be wisely used. One cannot be simultaneously judge and a party to the case. And what nation has the right to constitute itself judge of other nations? Did not the U. S. hurl the atomic bomb on Hiro-

shima and Nagasaki when Japan was already on the verge of surrender, causing hundreds of thousands of real, not hypothetical, deaths?"

Citing the appeal of Archbishop Feltrin of Paris for clemency for the Rosenbergs, in which the Archbishop cited "the words of charity and peace pronounced by President Eisenhower April 16, 1953, invoking the sacred name of God," Rev. de Ertze Garamendi remarks: "To invoke God in political speeches creates very precise obligations."

Mrs. Sobell on New Tour in Fight for Her Husband

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER
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By VIRGINIA CARDNER

Helen Sobell will depart today on her second trip to California to speak on behalf of the battle to vindicate her husband, Morton Sobell, and the names of the dead martyrs in the cold war, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

With Mrs. Sobell on the plane to the West Coast will be her son, Mark, 4, and daughter, Sydney, 18. After her speaking tour she will visit her husband in the grim fortress at Alcatraz, most dreaded of all federal prisons.

At the time of her first and latest visit there, last January, she made it clear in a San Francisco press interview that while she was fighting for his freedom and complete vindication, she also was seeking public support in a struggle to get him transferred to a prison nearer home where the rules are less stringent.

Sobell was transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to the "rock" in San Francisco Bay last November. He was sentenced to 30 years as a co-defendant of the Rosenbergs in the conspiracy to commit espionage that in March, 1951.

Sobell was sentenced and subsequently sent to the toughest of

all U.S. prisons although the only evidence relating him to the government's trumped-up conspiracy charge came from Max Elitcher, against whom the government had a possible perjury case.

In summing up Sobell's defense in court one of his lawyers described how the prosecutor, Irving Saypol, and the various aides and FBI agents "like the mountain, they labored and labored and labored, and they brought forth a mouse—Elitcher," whom he called "a miserable liar, a man who will involve, who will kill another man to save his own miserable skin."

CHILDREN BARRED

Mrs. Sobell will not be able to take the children with her when she enters the fortress on an island in the Pacific where her husband is. The rules of Alcatraz forbid visits by children—another reason for the campaign to get him transferred.

She will talk to him by telephone when she does see him—and as she told reporters last January, she was able to see him only dimly. She sees him through thick glass and talks through a telephone, obtaining his replies

through the same instrument.

In January it cost almost \$1,000 for Mrs. Sobell, Mrs. Rose Sobell, Morton's mother, and an attorney to visit him.

On her return to New York Helen Sobell will speak at a Randall's Island meeting Aug. 12. The meeting is being sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, which has announced its determination to continue the fight to free Sobell and to clear the names of the Rosenbergs.

In California, Mrs. Sobell will be the principal speaker at a Los Angeles meeting July 15. In San Francisco she will speak at a reception in her honor July 17, and at an all-day conference July 18 under the auspices of the San Francisco committee.

On March 11, 1952, at the first public meeting held on behalf of the Rosenbergs—and Sobell, in Pythian hall here, Mrs. Sobell made her first public speech. Since then she has spoken many times in New York, has gone to Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toronto, Gary, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and various other cities in California, always speaking and fighting for

the three innocent victims of the cold war.

A TIRELESS FIGHT

Working full time at the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, and caring for her children, Mrs. Sobell is said to have permitted herself no time off or rest ever since the tragic execution. It was to Helen Sobell that fell the almost unbearable difficult task of speaking to the vigil line before the White House as the execution took place.

In speech after speech Mrs. Sobell has scornfully held up the picture of the methods used by the FBI and other frameup artists in the entire case. She has told many audiences how the FBI agents, at a time when they still hoped to recruit Sobell and her as witnesses against the Rosenbergs, came to her and said, "You'll be surprised at how much you'll remember."

She has told audiences of the refined sadism toward her husband when he was in West Street jail here. He would be given anonymous letters which, he told her, obviously were faked, and watch him eagerly while he read these anonymous attacks on his wife.

One she recalled, was written after she had shared a platform in some upstate New York meeting with William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader. Government agents gave Sobell a letter "informing" him she had driven home "with a Negro named Bill."

At one time when Mrs. Sobell addressed an open air rally sponsored by the Rosenberg committee, it was attended by a parole officer who made a point of telling Sobell, then in West Street jail, that his wife was an effective speaker. Then he added with an air of candor that of course she didn't speak about him.

Every effort, brazen and subtle, to drive a wedge between the Sobells, husband and wife, or to undermine in any other way his determination not to lie to save his own skin, failed.

She is hoping to be allowed to have four visits with Sobell while there, to make up for the monthly visits she missed in the months since January, when the fight for clemency for the Rosenbergs and justice for all three, claimed all her efforts not required by her children.

PROFESSOR ENDS PROTEST FAST FOR ROSENBERGS

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., July 12.—A sociology professor and former missionary has concluded a 12-day fast in protest of the execution of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Ralph T. Templin, 53, professor at Central State College at Wilberforce, O., ended the fast by drinking fruit juice. He said he had not had anything to drink or eat since June 20, the day after the Rosenbergs were killed.

Templin said the fast was in "sorrow and repentance for the sin of my country in the death of the Rosenbergs."

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Parley in N.Y. Aug. 15-16 On Justice in Rosenberg Case

Plans for carrying on the fight for justice in the Rosenberg case day.

will be discussed at an Eastern Seaboard conference Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 15-16, at the Manhattan Towers Hotel in New York City, the National Committee to

Representatives of Rosenberg committees in states along the East Coast will participate in the conference, which will be similar to others being held throughout the country in preparation for a national conference to take place in the fall.

The sessions will be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day. Reports will be heard from representatives of the national Rosenberg Committee who are now touring the country.

The national committee's call for the Eastern Seaboard Conference said:

"It is timely that we consult with one another to take up the unfinished task to establish the truth in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to consider the case of the third co-defendant Morton Sobell, sentenced to the living death of Alcatraz for 30 years."

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FBI - NEW YORK	

~~Bronx Meeting to~~
**Honor Rosenbergs,
Spur Sobell Fight**

A meeting to fight for justice in the Rosenberg case will be held by the Bronx Rosenberg Committee at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163 St., Bronx, Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 8:30 p.m.

The meeting is being planned as a dedication to the fight to uncover all of the facts in the Rosenberg case and to obtain justice for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case.

Tickets for the meeting are 50 cent and are available at the Bronx Rosenberg Committee, 683 Aileton Ave., on weekdays between 8-11 p.m.

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Plan Rosenberg Vindication

Future activity of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will be planned at the two-day Eastern Seaboard Conference this weekend.

The conference will be held Saturday and Sunday, August 15-16 at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 77th St., and Broadway. Delegates are expected from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and other states. The sessions each day will be from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The first session on Saturday morning, which will be open to the public, will feature evaluations of the past campaign and discussion of future plans by the committee's national officers.

"A World View of the Rosenberg case," will be given by Joseph Brainin, national chairman of the Rosenberg committee.

"What the Rosenberg Case means to America," will be discussed by David Alinan, executive secretary.

The conference will consider the case of Morton Sobell, third defendant in the Rosenberg Trial, who was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz. Plans will be made for a public fight for justice for Sobell, who swears he is innocent.

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**ROSENBERG
DEDICATION
MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19
8:15 P.M.**

Speakers:

**EMILY ALMAN
JOHN T. McMANUS
HELEN SOBELL**

Entertainment:

**MISS LILLIAN GOODMAN
Vocalist**

**HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St. & Southern Blvd.**

Admission: 50¢

Tickets available at 682 Allerton Ave.

Widespread

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED *August 16, 1953*
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Jo Harrington

100-107111

3 U. S. Youths Win Prizes in Music, Literature, in Fete at Bucharest

By DAVID PLATT

Three Americans won prizes ("Laureates") in the international cultural competitions at the Fourth World Youth Festival at Bucharest, Romania.

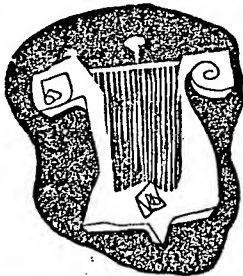
In the literary competitions, the teen-age Negro poet Richard Davidson of Chicago won a second prize for his poem "Lynching."

First prize went to the Viet Nam poet Tran-Huu Thung for his poem "Visit to a Rice Plantation."

Warren Müller of New York City "received" an "Award of Honor" for his short story "Baptism." (It originally appeared in Masses & Mainstream).

In the music competitions, Miss Rayna Hayim of New York City won a third prize for her "Spring Cantata"—a symphonic peace poem for chorus and soloists, with lyrics by the poet Irene Faull, beginning:

"We'll come like green blades bursting from the earth!
We'll come like life impatient for its birth!
We'll come like hosts of eagles taking wing!
We'll come like wind across an arid plain!
Oh, torrents of youth! And you shall hear us sing
Makers of war, beware, we'll have our Spring!"

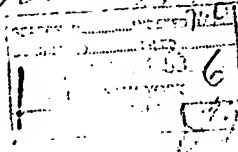


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DATED August 19, 1953

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Two prize-winning compositions at the festival were inspired by the martyred Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Matei Socor of Rumania won a third prize for the song "The Last Letter," set to words by Ethel Rosenberg. J. Hasted of Great Britain won a Diploma of Merit for his composition "The Rosenbergs Were Murdered."

Two Senators addressed the World Youth Festival at Bucharest. One said:

"... after all boys and girls of all countries are in reality fighting the same object—a better way of life, security, and a better understanding of one another."

The other:

"... the future belongs to the youth, but not when the youth are divided. Only when united can the youth win their future of peace and happiness ... if we are divided war is sure to come, if we are united, peace is sure to win."

Sorry—the two Senators are not from our country, although they should have attended. The first Senator is William Morrow, of Australia. The other one is Senator Hani, of Japan.

Topical Theatre will give repeat performances of its current bill of one-act plays this Wednesday and Thursday nights at 77 Fifth Avenue. The plays, in their order, are: "If This Be Reason," a sketch about the perils of thought-control; "The Battle for 3-B," a comedy on the housing shortage; and "One More Year," a peace play which was entered in the International Youth Festival Contest at Bucharest. Audience discussion will follow the presentations.

Howard Fast's new novel "The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti" will be out Sept. 10.

The Soviet film industry is entering the late V. I. Pudovkin's last film "The Return of Vassili Bartniakov" (made in 1952) in the coming Venice film festival. Its other entries include "Sadko" (seen at the Stanley a few weeks ago) and "Rimsky-Korsakoff," biographical film on the famous 19th Century composer.

A group of painters in Woodstock, N. Y. have set up the "Yasuo Kuniyoshi Fund Inc.," to support and encourage "individuals, organizations and projects in the fine arts field." The fund is in honor of Yasuo Kuniyoshi, noted Japanese-born American painter who died May 14.

Yma Sumac, the Peruvian singer may have a role in Paramount's "Legend of the Inca."

A press release says that the film version of "Oklahoma," the Rodgers-Hammerstein long-run musical hit, is being shot in Ohio. The producers feel that Ohio is "closer to what they thought Oklahoma should look like." Oklahoma's comment on this is unprintable. . . .

A drive-in-theatre mgr. in Rochester, N.Y., advertised that you don't need an auto to attend outdoor movies as he has a supply of autos on hand. Just take a bus.

Now about those chlorophyll ads—Mason Roberson of People's World informs us of a report of Prof. Alsop Corwin of John Hopkins that after injecting chlorophyll into the blood stream of rats and then exposing them to bright lights the rats jumped high in the air and fell over dead.

1,000 Pledge Fight to Vindicate Rosenbergs

A high-spirited meeting of more than 1,000 packed the Hunts Point Palace Wednesday night at a Rosenberg-Sobell meeting dedicated to spreading the truth about the Rosenberg and reversing the 30-year sentence of framed Morton Sobell now in Alcatraz Prison.

Helen Sobell charged that her husband, Morton Sobell, was imprisoned in Alcatraz to force from him a false confession to a crime he did not commit and urged his transfer to a more humane prison while awaiting appeals for a new trial.

Mrs. Sobell, who had just returned from a nation-wide speaking tour and a visit with her husband, declared there is a feeling throughout the country that Sobell should be given the opportunity to prove his innocence at a new trial.

"Morton Sobell is not broken by his incarceration in Alcatraz," she said. "Nine months in that Devil's Island has not forced him into a confession of a crime he did not commit, nor will it ever. He was rushed off 3000 miles from his family and attorney last year on Thanksgiving Day so that his spirit might be broken. In Alcatraz his children are not permitted to visit him."

My husband reasserts his inno-

cence, and looks forward to rejoining his family in honor and dignity. He wants to be with his children and see them grow into creative, useful, happy adults."

Speaking on the effects of the Rosenberg case on America, Emily Altman, New York Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, asserted:

"By refusing to 'confess' and name names for a crime of which they swore innocence, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg inspired patriotic Americans to stand up against injustice."

The meeting was also addressed by John T. McMannus, general manager of the National Guardian newsweekly. Favorite songs of the Rosenbergs were sung by Lillian Goodman. The invocation was delivered by the Negro Minister, Rev. Williamson. The meeting joined in a traditional Jewish prayer for the dead in behalf of the couple.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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August 21, 1953

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AUG 28 1953	
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New Strength

- * From coast to coast
America's conscience
speaks . . . in the press
. . . letters to the editor
. . . on public platforms
. . . in opinion polls . . .
America demands the
TRUTH.

New Trial

- * A new trial can be won
for Morton Sobell.
America will learn the
truth about the Rosen-
berg-Sobell case.

New Evidence

- * Atom expert Dr.
Ralph Lapp declares
there was no A-secret;
Rosenbergs couldn't
~~have given Russia~~
A-bomb.
- * There is proof the
prosecution made a
deal for perjured testi-
mony against the Ros-
enbergs and Morton
Sobell.

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PH

Attend the
**ROSENBERG-
SOBELL
DEDICATION
RALLY**

★
**Randall's
Island
Stadium**

★
WED., SEPT. 16

7:30 P.M.

**Tickets: \$1.00 plus tax
Field seats: \$1.50 plus tax
Persons under 16 free**

***Tickets available at
National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 18***
LO 4-6713

ROSENBERG DEDICATION BOOK TO BE GIVEN AT RALLY

The "Rosenberg Dedication Book," which will contain action pledges of individuals and organizations throughout the country, will make its initial appearance at the Randall's Island Rally to be held Sept. 16, at 7.30 p. m.

The dedication book will feature the stirring preface of a book on the Rosenberg case written by John Wesley and soon to be published by Cameron & Kahn.

Wesley's preface is a moving account of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and of the worldwide appeal for clemency. It will be illustrated by photographs marking milestones in the campaign to save the Rosenbergs.

Wesley is the author of "They Shall Not Die," a play about the Scottsboro case, and of "The Last Mile," classic play against capital punishment.

The Rosenberg Committee reported that pledges for inclusion in the book were coming in from persons and organizations throughout the United States. They are dedicating themselves to winning justice for Morton Sobell and making known the truth in the Rosenberg case.

The Randall's Island meeting will be the first public rally on the Rosenberg-Sobell case since the execution on June 19. It is expected to be first of many similar meetings throughout the U. S.

Persons under 16 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at

the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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Brings Rosenberg-Sobell Facts To Public for Randall Meeting

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case announced yesterday it was launching a two-week public information campaign in connection with the Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Meeting at Randall's Island Stadium on Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Thousands of leaflets bringing to the public the facts in the case will be distributed in the Metropolitan area. There will also be a series of street meetings throughout the five boroughs.

The two-week campaign will be climaxed by the gathering at Randall's Island Stadium. The meeting will be the first major public expression of what Rosenberg committees throughout the country report is a determination to get a

new trial for Morton Sobell and to see that all of the facts in the case reach the American people.

Among the material being distributed is a leaflet quoting the latest statement by Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, atomic scientist, who declared that the Rosenbergs and others accused of espionage could not have given the secret of the A-bomb to Russia. Dr. Lapp asserted that there were no secrets or blueprints that could give Russia the A-bomb, but that the development of atomic bombs depends on production technique. Judge Kaufman sentenced the Rosenbergs to death with the accusation that they had given Russia the bomb.

The Committee is also distributing a four-page leaflet called "America's Conscience Speaks on the Rosenberg Case," which includes statements of leading American individuals and newspapers expressing uneasiness over the Rosenberg execution.

Also being distributed is a pamphlet entitled "Did the Rosenbergs Get Full Measure of Justice?" The pamphlet quotes leading members of the U. S. Supreme Court to show that the High Court never reviewed the merits of the case.

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting are \$1.00 plus tax. Field seats are \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 18 will be admitted free.

Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

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Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting are \$1.00 plus tax. Field seats are \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 16 will be admitted free.

Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

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DATED Sept 3 1953

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John H. ...

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New Evidence

* Atom expert Dr. Ralph Lapp declares there was no A-secret; Rosenbergs couldn't have given Russia A-bomb.

* There is proof the prosecution made a deal for perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

New Strength

* From coast to coast America's conscience speaks . . . in the press . . . letters to the editor . . . on public platforms . . . in opinion polls . . . America demands the TRUTH.

New Trial

* A new trial can be won for Morton Sobell. America will learn the truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Attend the

ROSENBERG-SOBELL DEDICATION RALLY

**Randall's
Island
Stadium**

WED., SEPT. 16

7:30 P.M.

Tickets: \$1.00 plus tax
Field seats: \$1.50 plus tax
Persons under 16 free

Tickets available at
National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 18
LO 4-9585

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

FILE

Sept. 14, 1953

Lunch the New
Fight for

- Justice for
Morton Sobell
- Truth About
the Rosenbergs

Hear

- LEON BEVERLY,
President of Local
347, CIO
United Packing-
house Workers of
America
- The Rev. Glendon
Partridge of Canada
- Helen Sobell, wife
of Morton Sobell
- Emily Alman, N. Y.
Executive Secretary
of the National
Rosenberg Comm.

Songs by

- Martha Schlammé
- Pete Seeger

ROSENBERG- SOBELL DEDICATION RALLY

Randall's
Island
Stadium

WED., SEPT. 16

7:30 P.M.

Please be prompt. Meet-
ing planned to end 10:15
P.M.

In case of rain rally will
be held Thursday night,
Sept. 17.

Tickets: \$1.00 plus tax
Field seats: \$1.50 plus tax
Persons under 16 free

Tickets available at
National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case

1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 18
LO 4-9585

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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8 Sept. 15, 1953
Vol. 1

Rosenberg Rally Tomorrow at Randall's Island

Leon Beverly, a leading Negro trade unionist and president of Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, will speak at the Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Rally to be held tomorrow night (Wednesday) at 7:30 p.m. at Randall's Island Stadium.

Beverly had urged clemency for the Rosenbergs, and his local introduced the clemency resolution that was passed unanimously by delegates to the 9th annual convention of District 1 of the United Packinghouse Workers.

Another speaker will be the Rev. Glendon Partridge of Canada.

A message from Morton Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz will be read presented by Helen Sobell, his wife. The facts in the Sobell case will be presented by Emily Alman, New York executive secretary of the National Rosenberg Committee.

The meeting will also feature songs by Martha Schlammé and Pete Seeger.

The rally is expected to launch a nation-wide campaign to win a new trial for Sobell, and to obtain his removal from Alcatraz pending legal appeals.

Tickets are \$1 plus tax, with field seats at \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 16 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave.

hook up

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DATED *Sept. 15, 1953*

By *7* Col. *4*

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Rosenberg-Sobell Rally at

Randall's Island Tonight

A nationwide campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment in the Rosenberg frameup, and to obtain his removal from Alcatraz Prison will be launched tonight at the Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Rally in Randall's Island Stadium.

A message from Sobell will be read by Helen Sobell, his wife. The facts in the Sobell case will be presented by Emily Alman, New York executive secretary of the National Rosenberg Committee.

Leon Beverly, a leading Negro trade unionist and president of Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, will speak at the rally. Another speaker will be the Rev. Glendon Partridge of Canada.

The meeting, which begins at 7:30 p.m., will also feature songs by Martha Schlamme and Pete Seeger.

Tickets are \$1 plus tax, with field seats at \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 16 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave.

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Two Immortals

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

STARTING THIS WEEKEND

in **THE WORKER**

and weekly thereafter

Scenes from the Lives of

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The story that has

never before been told

101-10000-1365

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DAILY WORKER

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This weekend
in THE WORKER



Virginia
Gardner
begins the story
of

TWO IMMORTALS

Scenes from
the lives of

**Ethel and Julius
ROSENBERG**

The story that has
never before
been told

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5,000 at Rally Pledge Fight For New Trial for Sobell

More than 5,000 New Yorkers at Randall's Island Stadium Wednesday night unanimously pledged to fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell, serving a 30-year frameup sentence in Alcatraz and for vindication of America's martyrs, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The rally, sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, heard Mrs. Emily Alman, New York Executive Secretary of the Committee, denounce Sobell's imprisonment as "a vindictive attempt to force a false confession from him."

Mrs. Sobell, speaking with emotional pride, declared that her husband, facing a sentence of "ten thousand days and nights" on the Alcatraz hell-rock, "can hear you now."

Appealing to the audience to buy copies of the Rosenberg Dedication Journal, Mrs. Sobell announced that she was presenting copies to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and Mrs. Sobell, her mother-in-law, so that they can "read these pages of life" and know that the people would win vindication and justice for their children.

The determined audience stood twice in momentary tribute when the two mothers were introduced.

The rally was opened in prayerful dedication led by Cantor Richard Fulton of Mount Vernon, who

intoned the Hebrew Prayer for the Dead.

Mrs. Alman, who delivered the major address, declared:

"We now know that loyalty oaths, political trials, irresponsible denunciations, star-chamber investigations and hysteria lead inevitably to public executions."

Reviewing the facts in the frame-up trial of Sobell, Mrs. Alman pointed out that "Sobell has only one accuser and that is Max Elitcher."

"What about this man Max Elitcher? What is his character?"

"He admitted on the witness stand that, as a result of his testimony against Morton Sobell, he would be forgiven for having committed perjury when he signed a non-communist loyalty oath. Elitcher, through his attorney, solicited the aid of the Department of Justice in obtaining high salaried employment in return for which he pledged to testify at future trials."

"You can see," she continued, "that the same issue that aroused millions of people as to the fate of the Rosenbergs, exist in the case of their co-defendant Morton Sobell. They were arrested on the words of witnesses who bought themselves leniency at the expense of the lives and freedom of others."

Declaring that "we shall return to the courts" to fight for a new trial for Sobell and would appeal to the Attorney General to trans-

fer him from Alcatraz to the East Coast, Mrs. Alman concluded:

"If as we said before, the death chamber is the last stop on the road strewn with the victims of loyalty purges and hysteria, then we have no choice but to take our stand here and now and put our country on another road."

Other speakers were Prof. Ephraim Cross and Don Rothenberg, the Committee's Washington representative. The chairman was David Alman.

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**TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED
FOR ROSENBERG CHILDREN**

"The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" has been established to provide for Michael Allen Rosenberg, age 10, and Robert Harry Rosenberg, age 6, the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It was announced yesterday by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following persons, who have agreed to serve without fee or compensation: Shirley Graham, author; Yuri Suhl, author; James Aronson, journalist; Professor Malcolm Sharp, Professor of law at the University of Chicago, Law School; and Bloch.

All contributions should be sent to The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund, c/o Emanuel H. Bloch, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York 13.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Sept. 23 1953

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Rosenberg-Sobell

National Parley in

Chicago Oct. 10-11

A call to "all men and women and groups of good will" has been issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case inviting attendance at a national conference to be held in Chicago Oct. 10-11.

The Rosenberg Committee said the conference was being called to plan steps in the campaign for justice for Morton Sobell and spreading the truth about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Persons from throughout the country are expected to participate.

The conference will be at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

TEXT OF CALL

The call to the conference stated:

"The millions of Americans who worked, pleaded and prayed for life for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sensed that the injustices committed in the Rosenberg-Sobell case could be tolerated only at the peril of their own lives and liberties.

"Or this were agreed the great number who believed the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent of any crime; the millions who came to share doubts of their guilt, and the many who, in spite of their acceptance of the verdict, were horrified at the sentences of death.

"These millions understood that it was the time, not the crime that sent the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to 30 years imprisonment.

"It is intolerable that the pleas and prayers of millions, inspired by reason of fact and motives of mercy, were so callously brushed aside by the judiciary and by the President.

"It is intolerable that no court could assemble a majority to look into the facts so that a new trial might be ordered, and that the President didn't meet his obligation under the law to rectify, in part, this gross miscarriage of justice by an act of clemency.

"It is equally intolerable that the courts and the President turned

their backs on the merciful appeals of other nations, of the leaders of worldwide religious movements, of the eminent and the humble throughout the world.

"Such disregard of fact and sentiments can only mean that fatal hysteria and consuming passion are to govern our courts, resulting inevitably in the rise of new miscarriages of justice. No American person or family can be secure in an atmosphere of such abuse of justice.

"It is too late for justice to prevail for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"It is not too late for justice to be done for Morton Sobell.

"We call upon our fellow citizens to strive to right the wrong, that has been done. Those who understand that Morton Sobell was convicted under the most dubious circumstances and upon the most questionable kind of evidence must work to secure a review of his case and a new trial. Those who understand that the unprecedented 30-year sentence imposed upon him is tantamount to a death sentence must work to secure an alleviation of that sentence. Those who understand that his incarceration at Alcatraz is not for the purpose of punishment but to avowedly torture him into confessing to a crime he denies committing must work for his removal from that island of torture.

"We call for a new dedication to justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. We earnestly believe that such a dedication can help restore to our courts those ideals of rigorous fairness and mercy which must mark the dispensation of justice in our land.

"To find our way to these ends, we call for a National Conference, open to all men and women and groups of good will."

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300 in Detroit Honor Rosenbergs —Pledge Fight for Morton Sobell

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead, but the memory of their courage and devotion to the cause of peace and simple, human decency is an inspiration to millions.

This was evidenced last week at a meeting of 300 Detroiters, who came together boldly, heedless of the gang of slooges taking down license numbers and names, to pay tribute to the Rosenbergs and to greet their fighting friend and attorney, Emanuel Bloch.

Tears flowed as excerpts from the Rosenbergs' Death House Letters were read aloud, and the audience gave generously to the fund being raised to care for the Rosenberg youngsters, entrusted to Bloch's guardianship.

The need to fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' co-defendant, was stressed by attorney Isadore Starr, who exposed the rotten frameup through which Sobell is now serving a 30-

year sentence in Alcatraz.

Bloch said: "When I look at you, I see the Rosenbergs. And when I remember the Rosenbergs I see you, because the Rosenbergs were plain, sweet, progressive-minded people—like you. It could happen to you."

He voiced the deep desire to discharge his responsibility to help Michael and Robbie Rosenberg to "grow up to manhood decently, with their heads high." He said that the Rosenbergs had entrusted the children not to him as an individual but to all who believed in them.

He told how from the start the Rosenbergs stalwartly rejected dishonor in face of death.

"The Rosenbergs left us a heritage," he said. "Something that can be reduced to such simple terms. When you have integrity, then you refuse to yield (as Dr. DuBois said: 'They die because they refuse to lie.') a heritage which remains with people like you and which you will hug to your bosom and carry on to others and pass on like a torch of light."

Rev. Charles A. Hill spoke the meeting's invocation. Morris Glusky, of the Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, was chairman.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

JULIUS ROSENBERG'S LETTER FROM THE DEATH HOUSE:

'LET US HEAR THE PEOPLE ANSWER'

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker
DATED *Oct 20, 1952*
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frame-up trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny":

"Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.

"My mother was here today and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books at about 10 a.m. this

morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

"(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.

"(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.

"(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,"

"Julie."

"P.S. Thanks for your telegram."

\$5,000 Presented To Rosenberg Children's Fund

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9. — Emanuel H. Bloch, guardian of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, was presented last night with a check for \$5,000 representing contributions made by persons throughout New Jersey for the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund.

Bloch, who was the attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and is now legal guardian of the children by the Rosenbergs, accepted the check at a dinner held at Prince Hall Masonic Temple.

The money was presented to Bloch by the New Jersey Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, to which the contributions for the children were made. The dinner was sponsored by the committee.

The \$5,000 will go into a Trust Fund established for the children, who are now living at Toms River, New Jersey. The goal for the Trust Fund has been set at \$75,000, to be collected throughout the country. Chairman of the Fund is Professor Malcolm Sharp, professor of Law at the University of Chicago.

Last night's dinner was a testimonial to Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Tushnet of Maplewood, New Jersey, who were honored by the Rosenberg - Sobell Committee of New Jersey for their participation in the Rosenberg clemency campaign and the present campaign for a new trial for scientist Morton Sobell. Dr. Tushnet is chairman of the Committee.

Other speakers included Helen Sobell, the wife of Morton Sobell, and Mrs. Emily Alman, executive secretary of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee.

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FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY RECORD

DATE 11/12/53

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Ask Senate Probe Brownell Actions in Rosenberg Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A brief was filed at the weekend with the Senate Judiciary Committee requesting the committee to investigate the conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's office in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

A 35-page brief with documented charges against the Attorney General's office was presented to Sen. William Langer, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

The request for the investigation was presented by Joseph Brainin of New York, who is co-chairman of the Committee with Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles attorney.

Brainin after seeing Langer, said the Senator had indicated his awareness of the gravity of the charges and had authorized him to state that the Senator said:

"I have received your petition

and shall present your request to the full Senate Judiciary Committee at the earliest possible moment, probably in January. I shall not allow it to gather dust. I will insist on a 'yes' or 'no' answer."

Seven charges were listed in the Bill of Particulars included in the brief. They were:

1. The Attorney General's office knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Morton Sobell.

2. The Attorney General's office promised rewards, and in fact did give such rewards, to several chief witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

3. The Attorney General's office deliberately engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentation of facts through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essen-

tial aspects of the case influencing public opinion to prejudge the defendants.

4. The Attorney General's office attempted and still attempts to keep from the courts documents that reveal the perjuries and the role the Attorney General's office played in obtaining these perjuries.

5. The Attorney General's office engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs, and mental torture as well as physical violence against Morton Sobell.

6. The Attorney General's office, by deception and misrepresentation, interfered with the courts' handling of the case.

7. The Attorney General's office, by withholding information, by deception, and by outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States, who had before them appeals for clemency.

CLIPPING FROM

DAILY WORKER

DATED 12-9-53

PG. 2 Col. 1

JAN - 1954
151 - NEW YORK

B73

Urey, Many Other Notables Sign Brief for Sobell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Dr. Harold C. Urey and Dr. Linns Pauling, scientists and Nobel Prize winners, and Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, are among the prominent Americans who joined in a "Friends of the Court" brief submitted this afternoon in the chief clerk of the Supreme Court in behalf of a new trial for Morton Sobell, it was announced today by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case.

Their appeal was submitted as part of an amicus brief in support of Sobell's appeal to the High Court on grounds of new evidence that major prosecution witnesses committed perjury. Sobell, a young scientist who maintains he is innocent, was convicted in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz.

The brief was filed by Royal W. France, attorney, of New York City.

65-107111-874

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

Jan 29, 1954

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The appeal follows:

"The arrest, indictment, and trial of Morton Sobell, upon the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage and the resulting sentence of 30 years in Alcatraz in an atmosphere of hysteria induced by transient political and social passions, lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

"Morton Sobell is requesting the Supreme Court to review his case on the basis of new evidence connected with his joint trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This new evidence, never presented to the Supreme Court for the Rosenbergs, very seriously challenges the credibility of the major prosecution witnesses.

"We believe that the standards of American justice require a new trial for Morton Sobell in an atmosphere free of hysteria.

"In the light of the extraordinary circumstances, which from the very beginning have surrounded the Rosenberg-Sobell case, we authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioning that the verdict be set aside, and that a new trial for

Morton Sobell be ordered based on constitutional guarantees of fairness and equality under the law, in accordance with the best traditions of American justice."

Among the signers of the appeal were Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, educator; Prof. Phillip Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y., physicist; Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York, educator; Prof. George Sartou, Cambridge, Mass., historian; Leon Beverly, Chicago, trade union official; A. Eustace Haydon, Chicago, clergyman; Dr. Leo Mayer, New York, orthopedist; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y., historian; Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Minneapolis, clergyman; Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass., social worker.

Also Vincent Castiglione, Newark, N. J., trade unionist; Alvena Seckar, Pompton Lakes, N. J., artist and writer; Dr. Arnold Donawa, New York, doctor of dentistry; Dr. W. A. Hunton, New York, educator; Annette T. Rubinstein, New York, educator; Henry Schmidt, San Francisco, union official; Rabbi S. Burr Yampul, Chicago, clergyman; Dr. Hans Freistadt, Newark, physicist; Philip Eden, San Francisco, economist; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York, educator; Eugene Eagle, San Francisco, optometrist; Dr. Murray Abowitz, Los Angeles, physician; Rev. John M. Miles, Detroit, clergyman; Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, Berkeley, Cal., clergyman; Dr. E. Winograd, Brooklyn, physician; James M. Evans, Arab, Ala., justice; Rev. C. B. Heack, Detroit, Mich., clergyman; Dr. Stanley M. Friedman, New York, scientist.

Also Dr. David Telson, Brooklyn, physician; Dr. William Wells Denton, Tucson, Ariz., educator; Mitchell Schnaar, Detroit, attorney; Albert Maltz, Mexico, writer; Dr. Hyman J. Hirschfeld, Chicago, physician; Prof. Serge Chermayeff, Cambridge, Mass., educator; Harold Morris, Detroit, attorney; Prof. Frankie C. Merson, Keuka Park, N. Y., educator; Bernard Probe, Detroit, Mich., attorney; I. M. Kithell, Minneapolis, scientist;

Dr. H. E. Armus, Detroit, physician; David Newman, New York, accountant; Dr. Emery W. Bakdof, Chicago, educator; Dr. Eleanor Yachnes, Brooklyn, physician; Charles Hartshorne, Chicago, educator; Giles C. Evans, Sedro-wooley, Wash., unionist.

Also Dr. Leonard Pockman, San Francisco, physicist; Dr. James McBurney, Chicago, educator; Don W. Harlan, Detroit, attorney; Anthony Toney, New York, artist; Dr. Frank C. Kracek, Chevy Chase, Md., physician; Bernard Davidson, Brooklyn, New York, scientist; Mrs. Clara Hanchett, San Francisco, librarian; Dr. H. David Hammond, Philadelphia, botanist; Hassel W. Smith, San Francisco, teacher.

BRONX ROSENBERG - SOBELL COMMITTEE

presents PEOPLES ARTISTS in

**"I Call to You Across the Continent"
CONCERT**

Featuring: Joan Bibo • Elizabeth Knight • Betty Sanders • Lillian Goodman
Earl Robinson • Beulah Richardson • Al Koss • Dave Sear

ALSO — TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL BLOCH

Sat., Feb. 6, 8:30 P.M. Hunts Point Palace

Admission: \$1.20, \$2.40 953 Southern Boulevard

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CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED

Feb. 7, 1954

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Col. 1

100-107111-275

'The Rock' E. Daniels, Fred E. Daniels NEW RADIO-STYLE SCRIPT DRAMATIZES SOBELL CASE

An inspiring example of how culture can play a major role in the fight for American justice can be found in the new dramatic script, "The Rock," which tells the story of Morton Sobell, the young scientist in Alcatraz.

The script, written in radio style by Fred E. Daniels, was staged at a concert held on Feb. 6 at Hunt's Point Palace by the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. Those who saw the production gained a solid understanding of Morton Sobell and his case.

On the same program were leading cultural performers of Peoples Artists who expressed the meaning of the Sobell case with song and poetry.

What kind of a man is Morton Sobell? How was he convicted in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg? Why was he sent to Alcatraz for 30 years? Where does he get his courage?

Some of the answers come through in the story of how the young scientist and his family were kidnapped, how he was beaten, how he was brought to trial with witnesses climbing upon the stand "like trained dogs" to tell their lies.

The script reveals the calculated ways the Justice Department tries to break a man into becoming one of the "trained dogs."

"But you're not a liar," say the narrator, performed by noted Negro actor Bill Robinson. "You're not a Bentley, you're not a Greenglass, or an Elitcher. You're Morton Sobell and you've lived the truth all your life. You're a scientist, and you know Galileo was right—not the Inquisitors. You're innocent—and you're holding fast."

"But they want to break you and they've a thousand different ways to do it. One day they let Helen bring your two-year-old son Mark into the room—you hold him

The next performance of "The Rock," new dramatic script written about Morton Sobell by Fred E. Daniels, will be on Thursday, March 18, 8 p.m., at the Paraglide Restaurant, 157 Greenwich Ave., Hempstead, Long Island.

The production will be sponsored by the Nassau Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. Mrs. Helen Sobell will be guest of honor.

in your arms for the first time in more than a year. They let you put a nickel in a candy machine and feed your son a bar of chocolate, and they let you carry him on your back, playing horse . . . and they never say a thing . . . but at night when the lights go out again and you're in your cell once more, alone, that's when you hear their official voices."

"Think of yourself, Morty," they said. "Think of your wife and kid. You won't be able to touch your son again until 1950 if you don't talk. 1950—thirty years from now. You'll be 60, he'll be 30."

Then the transfer to Alcatraz, "The Rock." Maximum restrictions, more pressure to "confess."

"And you take it," says the narrator. "Even as Ethel and Julius do—the lightning bolts flashing through your body as they flash through theirs—through the body of all decent humanity that summer night of June 19. And you weep in anger and in rage, your tears joining in the world of weeping men."

The dramatization of the tender letters between Morton Sobell and his wife, Helen, reveal Morton Sobell's concern for his work, his family, his freedom, the freedom of all America. The tenderness and firmness of Morton Sobell stand know a will."

out in sharp contrast to the torturous methods of the Attorney General's Office.

"One little lie: 'I was a spy,' the narrator reminds Sobell. "And overnight you would be called a Hero. Tomorrow, six months, a year from now you would be free and earning \$30,000 a year. Editorials would call you 'patriotic' and universities would offer you a professorship."

But Morton Sobell gives his answer—the answer which reveals what he is made of, and what the American people are made of.

"Dearest Helen," he writes, "I'm not brave or heroic but with every attack on me, I feel my inner strength growing. I am innocent. Here, where I can't see my children, I think of them constantly. What do I want for them? Only what most parents want. I want them to grow up in a world at peace, in a land without fear, hysteria or discrimination. . . . I must walk free. And with so many people working for my vindication, I know I will."

—J. K.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Feb. 15, 1950
Pg. 7

110-111-112-113-114-115-116

(In Alcatraz Federal prison on San Francisco Bay, visitors are separated from inmates by a solid sheet of glass. They converse through a telephone device.—Ed.)

By HELEN SOBELL
NEW YORK.

Far?
Three thousand miles far?

Then you must fly
Three thousand miles to begin
your journey.

There a boatman scans a list
And beckons names on board.
Ferries them across—
Across the sea of death?
No, not death, not even dying.
Life is there, and loving.

Arrived? Arrived?
Not yet arrived.
When you have passed through
the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz
which
Warns its master with its ringing.
Have you a knife or gun?)
Then a driver waits,
Up, a few miles up, to end your
journey.

The happy ending now?
The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust
Of ever present yearning?
And hand in hand to live the world.
That part the lips and make
Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and caress the glass.
Feast, after your lonesome fast.
Cherish this joy, garner your
pleasure
Emptiness demands it back, full
measure.

Here is studied destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by
shifting sand.
Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our com-
mand.
We must drink of our love, taste
of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the
years, of our youth.

(Helen Sobell is the wife of
Morton Sobell, co-defendant of
the Rosenbergs, who is serving a
30 year term in Alcatraz. The
Rosenberg - Sobell Committee
asks that letters be sent to Atty-
Gen. Herbert Brownell urging
transfer of Sobell from Alca-
traz.) Reprinted from Jewish Life.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

Feb 19, 1954

Columbia Law Review

For New Sobell Trial

ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S leading law journals, the Columbia Law Review, has come to the conclusion that Morton Sobell, now serving 30 years in Alcatraz, should have a new trial, and that the proceedings which doomed the Rosenbergs were irregular. These observations were made in a 42-page study titled "The Rosenberg Case: Some Reflections on Federal Criminal Law," which appeared in the Columbia Law Review's February issue. The study referred to the case as "the outstanding 'political' trial of this generation."

WHILE NOT challenging the legal procedure in the trial of the Rosenbergs, the review concluded: "The inevitable conclusion is that in this last stage of an extraordinarily protracted litigation, the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law. Whether the Rosenbergs were in fact guilty is beside the point. In the vindication of their rights they were entitled to the equality of treatment afforded by the technical safeguards of the law."

The publication said that the haste with which the Supreme Court acted in its unprecedented reversal of the stay granted by Justice William O. Douglas did not permit enough time to study the complex point at issue. The review also said that the Supreme Court overextended its

power in reversing the stay. IN THE CASE of Morton Sobell, who maintains his innocence, the Law Review saw strength in the argument that Sobell's case should have been considered separately. It cited a lack of evidence that Sobell was a co-conspirator in crimes of which the Rosenbergs were accused.

The Review said that even if some validity were attributed to arguments that Sobell was a co-conspirator, it does not seem that the evidence was so conclusive as to exclude the possibility of separate consideration by the jury.

The study pointed out that this was the issue on which Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals had dissented. "Had Judge Frank's opinion prevailed," the review said, "Sobell would have been granted a new trial."

The Columbia Law Review cited a sworn affidavit in which Mr. Sobell reported how he had been kidnapped from Mexico by the government.

Had this question of "kidnaping" been litigated, the journal said, "Sobell may have prevailed on the argument that a judgment cannot stand when judicial

power is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law."

A MAJOR section of the article was devoted to the haste with which the Supreme Court decided against the Rosenbergs in the final stage of the case.

The journal points out the complexity of the issue on which Justice Douglas had acted—the issue of whether or not the Rosenbergs were tried under the right law.

The question of whether the defendants were prosecuted under the right law has not been ruled on by the Supreme Court with respect to Morton Sobell.

"Even assuming the ultimate validity of the decisions," the journal commented, "there is still doubt as to the propriety of deciding them with the extreme haste exhibited by the Supreme Court."

The Review saw in the point on which Justice Douglas granted a stay a substantial issue that needed much study. It pointed out that there had been but 12 hours for research and argument on the power to grant the stay, the power to vacate it, and the substantiality of the issue.

CLIPPING FROM

THE COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW

DATE

Feb. 21, 1954

pg. 4 Col. 2

Handwritten signature and initials.

GRANDMA, OUTSIDER GET— ROSENBERG SONS' CUSTODY

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Custody of Michael Rosenberg, 11, and Robby, 6, was awarded yesterday to their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, but Dean Kenneth D. Johnson, of the N.Y. School of Social Work, was named jointly with Mrs. Rosenberg as their general guardian.

The Surrogate's decision came three years to the day after the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the children's parents, framed on "atom spy" charges and executed last June 19.

The decision was announced in chambers by Surrogate William T. Collins after he read a statement before a full courtroom in which he alluded to "the multitude of helpful and appreciated suggestions" he had received. He declared that so long as he was Surrogate of New York County the children would not be institutionalized.

He ended by declaring there was "no question about the fact that she (Mrs. Rosenberg) loves them and the children loves her," and asking rather nervously: "Now I'm ready to hear anyone on the question of why she shouldn't be appointed guardian."

Asst. Corporation Counsel Philip Sokol, chief of the Department of Welfare legal staff, promptly objected, murmuring somewhat casually that it "is our contention" the grandmother is not qualified, while women in the audience glared at him. On his suggestion counsel and surrogate retired to chambers. After an hour or more counsel departed, and the crowd, after lingering uncertainly, did the same.

Attorneys for Mrs. Rosenberg, her two daughters, and Ann and Abel Meeropol, former foster parents of the boys, refused comment. The grandmother was not in court, but the Meeropols were present. They were represented by attorneys Gloria Agrin, Leonard Boudin and Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago and head of the committee of guardians for the children's trust fund.

The Surrogate in his decision read in chambers quoted a letter recommending Johnson, which was signed by Herschel Alt, chairman of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the judge added, was approved by the organization's legal adviser, Frank Karelsen.

(Karelsen is a member of the executive committee of the New York chapter of the American Jewish Committee).

Neither side liked his decision, the Surrogate said. "The Welfare

didn't want the grandmother, and the others didn't want Johnson," he added.

He interrupted his explanations at one point and said, "Why, I've got all the workers of France here—I haven't got them, but their letters." In all more than 2,000 letters and cables had reached him, he said in a slightly aggrieved tone, adding:

"But the less said about that the better. I don't want anything with a Communistic touch."

Asked about the children's alleged property, he said no decision had been reached on that. Until it was, whatever money was received for the children should be placed in one bank which drew interest.

"Until a guardian is appointed," he said, the children's trust fund would continue to send \$45 a week to Mrs. Rosenberg, with whom the children have been residing. Funds for religious training and for clothes will also be paid by the fund.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

4-6-54

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Col.

1

Coming
ROSENBERG Memorial meeting. Thurs.
June 17, 8 p.m. Chateau Gardens, 10 E.
Houston St., N.Y. First anniversary of
their death. Remember the Rosenbergs.
Free Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

CLIPPING FROM THE

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DATED June 11, 1954

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Harrington #6

Remember the Rosenbergs
Free Sobell from Alcatraz

ROSENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING

Thurs., June 17, 8 pm

CHATEAU GARDENS, N.Y.C.
105 E. Houston St. (at 2nd Ave.)

Admission \$1 (tax incl.)

Hear: John T. McManus, Rabbi Meyer
Sharoff, John Wesley, Helen Sobell, re-
corded voice of Emanuel Bloch, and others

Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Marion Sobell in
the Rosenberg Case, 1029 6th Ave., N.Y.C. LO 4-9585



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8 June 15 1954

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Memorial for Rosenbergs in Baltimore Sat.

BALTIMORE, June 15. — The first anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be marked here by a public memorial meeting of the Baltimore Rosenberg-Sobell Committee announced today.

The meeting will be held this Saturday at the Little Rock Theater, North and Pennsylvania Avenues.

With the slogan "Remember the Rosenbergs—Justice for Ethel and Sobell," the meeting will urge that Sobell, the third defendant in the Rosenberg Case, be removed from Alcatraz and given a new trial. Sobell is under sentence of 30 years.

Main speaker will be, Clara Agin, legal associate of the late Emmanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs.

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DATE: June 16, 1954

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100-107111

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Graves Unnamed; 'Times' Also Wants to Forget the Rosenbergs

A number of protests against refusal at this time to permit erection of a monument to mark the now unmarked graves of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were lodged yesterday and Sunday with officials of Wellwood cemetery at Pinelawn, L. I., it was learned.

The granite stones, purchased by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, consist of a simple granite double headstone bearing the single word, Rosenberg, and two footstones with their names in English and Hebrew.

Intended for the memorial services at the graves Sunday, the stones will remain in a monument works where they were cut until such time as the cemetery permits their erection. Basis for refusal was an expressed fear of vandalism.

In more ways than one the persecution of the Rosenbergs, continuing even after death, expressed itself in recent days, it was learned.

A conventional "In Memoriam" notice for the classified advertising department of the New York Times, submitted by a friend of the family, first was accepted, with advance payment. Later the friend acting for Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's mother, was notified it was rejected and the money would be returned when called for.

It would have read: "Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel. Husband and wife, father and mother, beloved children, taken from us June 19, 1953. In their everlasting memory. Mother and Friends."

Several other New York newspapers carried the advertisement, including the Daily News and Post.

As for the memorial meetings held here and elsewhere last week in memory of the first anniversary of the Rosenbergs' execution, and to demand a new trial for Morton Sobell, the daily newspapers here, except for the Daily Worker, apparently were unanimous in their silent treatment.

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Box

Request Filed to Move Sobell from Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Request for the transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz has been made to U. S. Attorney Lloyd Burke by attorney Daniel Marshall of Los Angeles, the San Francisco Rosenberg-Sobell Committee made known today.

Marshall, accompanied by several San Francisco lawyers, met with Burke and asked him to convey the request for Sobell's transfer to Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Marshall, co-chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case, is one of the two attorneys whose arguments led Supreme Court Justice Douglas to grant the Rosenbergs a last-minute stay of execution.

Since the execution, Marshall has played a leading role in the campaign for a new Sobell trial and for the removal of Sobell from Alcatraz.

Sobell charges that his imprison-

ment in Alcatraz is a third degree tactic designed to wring a false confession that he and the Rosenbergs were guilty.

Petitions demanding Sobell's removal from Alcatraz are being circulated throughout the country.

They are addressed to James V. Bennett, Federal Director of Prisons. Petitions are available at the office of the national Rosenberg Sobell committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER
JUL 8 1954

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100-97441-Sub E-89
J. Harrington

Belgium Rights League Hits Persecution of Morton Sobell

The Belgium League for the Defense of the Rights of Man has protested the conditions under which scientist Morton Sobell was "kidnaped" from Mexico to the U.S. for trial on a "conspiracy to commit" espionage charge.

Sobell, convicted in the Rosenberg trial and sentenced to 30 years, is imprisoned in Alcatraz. A campaign for a new trial, and for his removal from Alcatraz is under way.

The League, in a letter made public by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, said the seizure of Sobell violated "rules of international law."

The League for the Defense of the Rights of Man is a Europe-wide organization which includes some of the most distinguished attorneys of Europe.

The letter, addressed to Mrs. Sobell, and signed by H. L. Boston, president, and C. Aronstein, General Secretary, said in part:

"Although we cannot, nor do we wish to, pronounce ourselves on the basic jurisdiction of the United States, the League has been struck

by the conditions under which your husband was kidnaped in Mexico and delivered to the police authorities of the United States.

"The League believes that the procedures used are in formal contradiction with the elementary rights of the individual in terms of the defense of justice, as well as with the rules of international law.

"In contempt of these rules, anonymous agents acting without a regular order in the territory of a foreign state and without any consultation with the authorities of that state, proceeded with the arbitrary arrest and kidnaping by armed force of Mr. Sobell in order to carry him against his will out of the country where he was vacationing, delivered him to the authorities of the United States and there placed him in protective custody.

"There is no doubt that this procedure of that nature, the League, it deprived your husband of the possibility of defending himself with a demand for extradition, which should have been transmitted to the Mexican authorities with an indication of the charges leveled against him. Then and above all, it violated his inalienable right to go and come freely and to be deprived of his liberty only upon a regular order of the constituted judicial authorities.

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J. Harrington

Moved by the use of police procedures of that nature, the League believes it its duty to protest against the ignoring of the rights of man which it involved. It believes that the rules of procedure established in civilized states against repressive judicial inquiry constitute an essential part of the most elementary rights of the individual which requires a very special vigilance.

"It is in this spirit that the Belgium League for the Defense of the Rights of Man forcefully denounces the illegal practices followed in this case and authorizes you to register with all the political and judicial authorities of the United States in the best interest of your husband the present protest, which expresses the emotion felt in the breast of the League at the blows against liberty and with the rights of defense of justice in your husband's case."

Sobell was seized in Mexico on August 16, 1950. The New York Times on August 18, 1950, quoted Mexican immigration officials as saying that Mexican secret police did not report to their office, but delivered Sobell directly to the F.B.I. The procedure was termed "unusual" by the assistant chief of Mexican immigration.

Last February, the Columbia Law Review commented on the kidnaping of Sobell in a 42-page study of the Rosenberg case. Had this question been litigated, the Columbia Law Review said, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgment cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnaping law."

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"The League believes that the procedures used are in formal contradiction with the elementary rights of the individual in terms of the defense of justice, as well as with the rules of international law.

"In contempt of these rules, anonymous agents acting without a regular order in the territory of a foreign state and without any consultation with the authorities of that state, proceeded with the arbitrary arrest and kidnaping by armed force of Mr. Sobell in order to carry him against his will out of the country where he was vacationing, delivered him to the authorities of the United States and there placed him in protective custody.

"There is no doubt that this procedure of that nature, the League believes, deprived your husband of the possibility of defending himself with a demand for extradition, which should have been transmitted to the Mexican authorities with an indication of the charges leveled against him. Then and above all, it violated his inalienable right to go and come freely and to be deprived of his liberty only upon a regular order of the constituted judicial authorities.

"Moved by the use of police procedures of that nature, the League believes it its duty to protest against the ignoring of the rights of man which it involved. It believes that the rules of procedure established in civilized states against repressive judicial inquiry constitute an essential part of the most elementary rights of the individual which requires a very special vigilance.

"It is in this spirit that the Belgium League for the Defense of the Rights of Man forcefully denounces the illegal practices followed in this case and authorizes you to register with all the political and judicial authorities of the United States in the best interest of your husband the present protest, which expresses the emotion felt in the breast of the League at the blows against liberty and with the rights of defense of justice in your husband's case."

Sobell was seized in Mexico on August 16, 1950. The New York Times on August 18, 1950, quoted Mexican immigration officials as saying that Mexican secret police did not report to their office, but delivered Sobell directly to the F.B.I. The procedure was termed "unusual" by the assistant chief of Mexican immigration.

Last February, the Columbia Law Review commented on the kidnaping of Sobell in a 42-page study of the Rosenberg case. Had this question been litigated, the Columbia Law Review said, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgment cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnaping law."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

July 19, 1954

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**Youth for Sobell
Committee Is
Formed on Coast**

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—A Youth for Sobell Committee has been formed here to publicize the facts in the frameup case in which Morton Sobell, co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, was sentenced to 30 years. Sobell is now serving his sentence in Alcatraz, on the frameup charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Youth can learn more about the case from the committee at 335 S. Broadway, Room 404, Los Angeles, Michigan 0946.

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July 20, 1954
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10-11-54

Coast Youth Call Parley on Sobell

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8.—The Los Angeles Youth Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has issued a call to a conference to discuss the Sobell case. The conference will take place Sept. 18 at the Hungarian Hall, 1251 S. St. Andrews Pl. It will be held in the afternoon and will end with dinner and dancing in the evening.

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Rosenberg Committee Harassed By Gov't with Phony Tax Lien

The Federal government, continuing its persecution of the Rosenberg martyrs even in death, has filed a tax lien of \$124,121.96 against the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The committee, which went out of existence a year ago, spearheaded the fight for the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The tax lien, filed in Federal Court, was openly aimed at tying up the funds of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the successor of the Rosenberg Committee. The Bureau of

Internal Revenue is making the specious charge that the Rosenberg Committee was not entitled to tax exemption as a non-profit organization.

Ted Jacobs, public relations director for the Sobell committee, yesterday declared:

"The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell will comment fully on the papers after attorneys have studied them. A claim for income taxes against a non-profit organization formed to seek justice for three people is absurd. It is clear that this is a vindictive attempt to hamstring the campaign

for justice for Morton Sobell. It comes at a time when many more people are learning about the facts in the Sobell case.

"In the past months, thousands of persons have signed petitions urging Sobell's removal from Alcatraz and we have learned reliably that many prominent people have appealed for such removal directly to James E. Bennett, the Federal Director of Prisons. We are confident that no obstacles thrown in the path of truth will prevent Mr. Sobell from securing the justice to which he is entitled."

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Letters from Readers

**Morton Sobell in
Prison 50 Months**

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to call to your attention a typographical error which occurred in your printing of my letter addressed to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. In my letter I refer to the more than fifty months my husband has spent in prison. Your error makes this fifteen months.

It is an important fact that Morton Sobell is undergoing his fifth year in prison. The continued harassments and pressure to which he is being subjected shows the anxiety of the Attorney General's office regarding their role in the Sobell case and in the Rosenberg case.

The entire prosecuting staff, not only Judge Saypol, Roy Cohen, and Myles Lane, but Mr. Thownell, Mr. Hoover, and Judge Kaufman, would breathe a huge sigh of relief if they could force Morton Sobell to write a headline which would absolve them of their crimes. My husband's continued maintenance of his innocence, his refusal to commit perjury, keep these people from reaching out into the lives of other innocent people and charging them with espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage.

Five years after the arrest of my husband on a false, concocted charge of conspiracy Judge Irving Kaufman is being considered for appointment to the Appeals Court and David Greenglass becomes eligible for parole. If these things happen and Morton Sobell remains in Alcatraz the fight to continue to speak out against injustice will become much more difficult.

I would like to see each item of news concerning my husband's imprisonment and his treatment printed in every newspaper throughout the country. Your interest in the case of my husband is in the best tradition of full and free reporting of news.

I hope you will print my letter as a correction of your typographical error.

-HELEN L. SOBELL

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Nov. 19, 1954

Sobell in Alcatraz Sends All His Meager Earnings to Family

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Nov. 25, 1954

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By HAY HARPER

THREE YEARS ACO this Thanksgiving Morton Sobell was put away in that grave of the living which is Alcatraz prison in California.

But still-good family man that he is—he provides as best as a prisoner can for his loved wife and two children left behind.

Eight thousand dollars a year he earned as a promising young electrical scientist before he lost his job with his freedom. Fifteen cents an hour, \$4.50 a week is what he receives now as an armature winder in the prison shops.

Yet he saves every penny of that pittance for his family. "This holiday season," Helen Sobell, his wife, told me, "he has asked the authorities at Alcatraz to send us \$150 in his accumulated wages for things that we need."

I talked to Helen, a graduate physicist in her own right at the offices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City this week. While the rest of us were making our Thanksgiving preparations, this pretty, dark-haired young mother was sitting at a desk writing letters in behalf of the husband who will be absent from his loved ones today when the nation will be celebrating.

"They locked him up in America's most inhuman and disgraceful prison to break his morale and turn him into a pitiful pawn that they could use to frame still others. Helen's voice echoed the indignation felt by all of us who know Morton Sobell who was sentenced to 30 years, to be the victim of one of the most savage conspiracies in American history.

"But two things have kept him alive during these three years since they snatched him from me and the children. The first," she declared, "was his realization that he was innocent of the fake 'spy' charge. The second was those family ties which all the massive legal machinery of our government and all the flogging of the FBI have been unable to break."

THOSE TIES continue even when Helen can talk to her husband only through a glass partition on her periodic visits to the gaunt, gray prison, guarded like a fortress, in San Francisco Bay.

"We can only see each other dimly so that we must seem to each other like ghosts framed in cameos during our meetings," she says. "We can't kiss. We can't touch each other during those heartbreaking sessions. Most of our talk is always about the family because Mort is so anxious to do everything that he can for us."

"Let me show you an example," she said, rising to her feet. Helen pointed to a pair of specially constructed orthopedic shoes which she was wearing. "I have to wear these kind of

about Mort is allowed once each year to request that money be sent home to his dependents.

So he had me mailed a voucher for a hundred dollars—which one of our lawyers refused to accept her legal expenses. Mort's forethought and the attorney's kindness meant that I got the money. Mort made a little joke of it by writing that he wanted to support me at every step."

"He was always that kind of a husband," Helen said, "the kind who would help at every step of the way. There was no such thing, for instance, as his sitting back and letting me wash the dishes after I had cooked the meal. Always during those years that we were under our own roof, we did everything together.

"In fact we'd always worked together, too. At Schoenectady where we formerly lived, we were both employed in the research Laboratory of General Electric, he as a development engineer and I as a physicist."

HELEN then paid warm tribute to the efforts that Mort had made to further her education.

"We met," she recalled, "before he went back to school to get his master's degree at the University of Michigan. Since he'd had more scientific training than I'd had, he was eager that I catch up. So with his encouragement and inspiration, I enrolled for more courses at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy."

Helen said that Mort missed as his family does, the modest but attractive home which they had bought out of their savings. "It had to be sold," she said, "to meet the expenses of the trial and we had paid for it with many hours of labor. It was at Flushing, L. I., and we had planted the backyard with hydrangeas, rhododendrons and tulips. After we had lost it, Max Elitcher, the government witness who helped frame Mort,



HELEN SOBELL



MORTON SOBELL

managed to get hold of some of our furniture at bargain prices."

I ASKED HELEN what she thought Mort's Thanksgiving wishes would be.

Next to winning a new trial, "the pressing wish," she answered, "will be to get transferred from Alcatraz. Therefore, we would like everybody to write to Federal Director of Prisons James V. Bennett requesting this transfer for him. This would be the finest Thanksgiving remembrance they could give a devoted husband and father—and an honest, useful American."

The next wish . . . ? "Well," Helen answered, "that also has to do with looking after his family."

"The dull feeling of prison life has not dulled his old sense of responsibility," she said. "In fact, that sense is even greater because he is restricted in every other way when it comes to contributing to our family life."

"Mort," she declared, "hopes that his wages will be raised to 20 cents an hour. And he's already thinking of what that extra bit of cash can buy for us."

THANKSGIVING DAY LETTER FROM SOBELL TO HIS WIFE

From a letter from Morton Sobell to his wife Helen Sobell
on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day.

This is the 5th Thanksgiving that marks my time in prison. And even though I am here on this barren rock, I am grateful—
for ever so much. First that we are together, wedded and wedked
into a tighter bond than ever I dreamed, and with a spirit that
transcends any prison wall. And that out of this union has arisen
in your heart the unquenchable fire that will set me free.

I am grateful, too, that my mother has the will and the
energy and the courage to espouse my innocence. I am grateful
for all those who feel that I am worth saving, and who give of
themselves unstintingly and unselfishly. I treasure this realization.

I am thankful that our children are growing up into real
people, like their mother. And really, my love, I have a thousand
other reasons for feeling grateful. That I am still here, gives me no
reason for hopelessness or cause for bitterness. That a friend bore
false witness against me, that a prosecutor betrayed the trust placed
in him for his own selfish gain, that a politician fought to elevate
himself on my shoulders, none of this can weaken my faith in
unspoiled man, in his goodness of heart. For this, too, I am grateful.

10-10711-687

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Nov 25, 1954

Wife Asks Sobell's Transfer, Cites Murder of Remington

Helen Sobell, wife of Alcatraz prisoner Morton Sobell who was sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial, has sent the following telegram to James V. Bennett, Federal Director of Prisons in Washington:

"I am extremely concerned for the safety of my husband, Morton Sobell. I feel that the criminal attack on William Remington is another instance of the kind of pressure and intimidation which has been directed against my husband and which resulted in his unjustifiable placement in Alcatraz.

"Recently the FBI visited my husband to ask him to change his testimony and say that he was guilty and that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty. I feel that these visits might have been an attempt to focus unfavorable attention on him by other inmates of Alcatraz, with whom he has always maintained good relations.

"William Remington's death convinces me that there is a real danger to my husband from these visits. I ask you to insure the safety of my husband by removing him from Alcatraz, where he has been so recently subjected to these provocations.

"My husband must not be hurt or killed while we are taking steps toward proving his innocence."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Nov 30, 1954

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E. D. McHenry

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FBI - NEW YORK

Nov 30 1954

'Free Mort Sobell' Painted on Wall



SOBELL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The words "Free Mort Sobell" have been painted on the seawall adjoining the Great Highway on San Francisco's Pacific shore.

Sobell is confined to Alcatraz prison in San Francisco bay, several miles from the site of the sign. A national campaign is being waged for, first, his transfer to another prison and, second, for his release.

A co-defendant with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, he was sentenced to 30 years for "conspiracy" to commit espionage. An international campaign is being waged to prove his innocence.

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HELEN SOBELL WINS RIGHT TO SPEAK AT MINNESOTA U.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Helen Sobell, wife of imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell, addressed a meeting of 200 Friday at the University of Minnesota. Her appearance followed a campus controversy on her right to speak. When the meeting was over, 30 in the audience signed a telegram requesting prison director James V. Bennett to transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

The story of Mrs. Sobell's visit was front page news for several days running in the Minnesota Daily, campus newspaper with the largest circulation of the nation's college dailies. The newspaper gave its editorial support to Mrs. Sobell's right to speak. The meeting at which she spoke was sponsored by the campus Socialist Club.

Before the meeting, Mrs. Sobell held a press conference, which was

attended by reporters from the city newspapers in Minneapolis, as well as college reporters.

Last Tuesday the Senate Committee on Student Affairs recommended that Mrs. Sobell be allowed to speak. It was then up to Dean E. C. Williamson to give his approval. On Thursday the Dean said in a written statement:

"With some reluctance, I am approving the request of the Socialist Club to present Mrs. Helen Sobell as a speaker for their Friday meeting in line with yesterday's recommendation of the SCSSA (Senate Committee.) I am sorry I was unable to attend the meeting of the committee and explain that I continue to experience difficulty in seeing that this speaker's topic provides opportunity for our students to learn some new slants on some national issue."

"It seemed to me to be a per-

sonal cause that may have little educational value for us unless the speaker uses her opportunity to explain some alleged weakness in our system of justice or security, or something else of great significance to all of us at the university."

The editorial in the Minnesota Daily read in part as follows:

"We don't like martyrs. We want no one be made a hero because they weren't allowed to appear on campus. Therefore, we welcome Dean Williamson's decision, and the Senate committee on student affairs' recommendation that Mrs. Helen Sobell be allowed to speak here tomorrow."

"We want no opportunities for anyone to say the university is infringing on the American tradition of free speech or assembly. The dean indicates he has doubts about the educational value of Mrs. Sobell's speech, that she is speaking for a 'personal cause.' Yet her personal cause, as outlined to us in a memo circulated by the student activities bureau, is one concerning basic American rights, fair trial and penalty fitting the crime."

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Dec. 6, 1954

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DATED

Dec 5 1950

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"Julius and Ethel" - A Play

Eleanor Wheeler writes from Prague:

"One of the most interesting currently produced plays here is "Julius and Ethel" by the noted Polish playwright Leon Kruczyński. It had its first performance in Pardubice, a small town of 45,000 just east of Prague. For once the newspapers in Prague were writing reviews about a premiere in a provincial town and people were travelling to Pardubice not for the famous horse races there, but to see a play. Not long ago Prague Radio which broadcasts several plays a week, put on a performance of "Julius and Ethel." By popular demand it was repeated several times on the radio. Then came the Pardubice production this fall. The leading literary paper, organ of the Czechoslovak Union of Writers called "Julius and Ethel" an "uncontrovertible success in this year's drama program." The play is laid in the last few hours of the Rosenbergs' life. The sweetness and fine nature of Ethel Rosenberg was beautifully portrayed. And for an American it was moving to see the critics discussed the problem of judging the performance to measure up to the greatness of the subject. "Julius and Ethel" is not the only play of contemporary American life on Czechoslovakia stages. There was a premiere of David Berg's play "Mother Risk" last spring and for a long time Howard Fast's "Thirty Faces of Silver" has been in the repertoire of several theatres."

Dec. 10, 1964

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Carroll J. [Signature]

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P. H. Mini-Low V. B.

Criticizes Fast Column on Sobell

Editor, Daily Worker:

There were a couple of paragraphs in Howard Fast's Dec. 22 column "One Holy Christmas Morning" about Morton Sobell which seemed to us to lump together all Christians as oppressors.

Mr. Fast is as aware as we are that millions of Christians, both here and abroad, ardently fought to save the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Not only did Pope Pius make a statement on the case but leading Protestant ministers joined with millions of lay Christians in the fight to prevent this frameup. Many suffered economic losses and some were socially ostracized.

Perhaps it was his anger at the frameup that led Mr. Fast to write as he did in his article. In the past such righteous anger helped him to achieve works that stirred millions and helped change many people into good fighters for progress. A knowledge of the social forces at work, of history, of the role of the people, all these used so movingly and effectively by Mr. Fast previously were not put to work in this article.

-A Couple of Readers.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

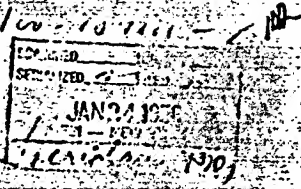
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Morton Sobell's Life in Peril, His Wife Tells Eisenhower

Declaring she had learned that her husband's life "is in immediate danger," Mrs. Helen Sobell appealed to President Eisenhower for the transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

The letter from Mrs. Sobell, wife of the engineer convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg of conspiracy to commit espionage, was released Sunday evening by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave.

Mrs. Sobell in her letter revealed that Alexander Pavlovich, convicted for the near-fatal slugging of

Robert Thompson, Communist leader and Smith Act prisoner, with a lead pipe in West Street House of Detention here, "has been transferred to Alcatraz."

Citing the recent murder of William Remington in Lewisburg federal penitentiary by prisoners, and the character of Alcatraz prison, described officially as established for prison troublemakers, Mrs. Sobell wrote:

"I know my husband has committed no crime. I know that he does not belong in any prison. To have him sent to Alcatraz when he has never been accused of committing a violent act, in prison or

out, and when he has no previous prison record, cannot be justified."

She added, "I ask your help so that we will not have to live each hour with impending tragedy hanging over our heads."

The letter revealed that Mrs. Sobell has "just been granted the unprecedented privilege of bringing the children to see their young father of Alcatraz."

Since Sobell was transferred to Alcatraz more than two years ago he has been denied by Alcatraz regulations from receiving visits from his son, Mark, 5, and Sidney, 15, daughter of Mrs. Sobell by a previous marriage.

CHIEF OF BUREAU

DATE: NOVEMBER

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Minister

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OTHER BREAKS

The committee cited other breaks in the silence in which the government hoped to entomb Morton Sobell when he was transferred to Alcatraz for no obvious reason except to break his spirit and wear down his resistance to FBI offers.

VIRGINIA GARDNER

The year 1954 has seen at least a few cracks in the wall of silence with which the case of Morton Sobell has been for the most part surrounded.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, reviewing these, pointed to the wide coverage given in the press to a statement by Helen Sobell last Nov. 14 protesting FBI visits to Sobell.

Asking FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to stop FBI agents from harassing her husband, Mrs. Sobell revealed his agents had visited Sobell three times trying to get him to change his testimony and say that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty.

With Mrs. Sobell's revelations, the continued nervousness of Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell over the shullduggery engaged in up to the end of the Rosenberg case, the whipping into line of the Supreme Court majority and the rush to execute them, also stands revealed.

The failure of the Justice Department to deny Helen Sobell's accusations has only underlined the impression that the government fears above all else Morton Sobell's integrity, and the potential movement around the Sobell case as one which eventually may vindicate the Rosenbergs and establish their and his innocence.

Early in the past year there was the Columbia Law Review article (February, 1954), "The Rosenberg Case: Some Reflections on Criminal Law," which termed the case the "outstanding political trial of this generation." The 42-page study criticized the haste with which the Supreme Court acted in its unprecedented reversal of the Douglas stay, and said the court appeared to have overextended its powers in the reversal.

The inevitable conclusion is that in this last stage of an extraordinarily protracted litigation, the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law.

JUDGE FRANK'S OPINION

And the study found merit in the argument that Sobell's case should have been considered by a jury separately. On this issue Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals dissented. Had Judge Frank's opinion prevailed, Sobell would have been granted a new trial, it pointed out.

Actually the Rosenbergs and Sobell were indicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, the rules of evidence in conspiracy cases allowing introduction of all sorts of vague and collateral evidence.

There was no evidence that anything ever was "delivered to the Russians," and only David and Ruth Greenglass' unsupported evidence — both were confessed co-conspirators and Ruth was not even indicted — linked the Rosenbergs to David's supposed A-bomb

IN MEMORY
Of Our Beloved Comrade
ELIZABETH
JOINSTONE

In Memory
of
MARY
The heart you kindled in so many
to fight for peace and freedom, has
beaten no more.

—Friends of Lower East Side



MORTON SOBELL

sketch. And no evidence linking Sobell to any atomic espionage or any espionage except some highly future visionary espionage, according to one witness who admitted he was afraid of a perjury rap.

The trial judge, Irving Kaufman, claimed the Rosenbergs put "into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb," and "caused . . . the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000," but he made no such claim about Sobell. Instead, he told him in court no evidence linked him with "the atomic bomb project."

AN EXPERT'S OPINION

A speech by Dr. James Beckerley, former director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, reported in the New York Times on March 17, 1954, was cited by the committee as another break in the gradual spreading of truth around the case.

The Times reported: "The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies. Dr. Beckerley emphasized. Espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets, he said. . . . Atom bombs are not matters that can be stolen and transmitted in the form of information. Dr. Beckerley said, in emphasizing the relative unimportance of spying in nuclear physics."

ROY COHN'S ROLE

An important breakthrough in the fight for truth, according to the committee, was the exposure of the role of Roy Cohn, one of the prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. It was Cohn and his boss, Senator Joseph McCarthy, who made headlines with new charges, never made in the trial, that the Rosenbergs and Sobell had master-minded a radar spy ring at Fort Monmouth, a ring allegedly still operating.

The sensational charges caused many innocent scientists to lose their jobs—though many have been reinstated. But McCarthy and Cohn proved unable to present a sliver of evidence of Ft. Monmouth espionage.

The Army conducted its own investigation, after which Army Secretary Stevens stated that no espionage ring existed at Ft. Monmouth. It was the Army's exposure of these unfounded charges, the committee pointed out, that led McCarthy and Cohn to launch their attack on the Army itself, a sequel of which was the vote in the Senate to condemn McCarthy.

PUBLICATIONS

In the year 1954 a new edition of the Rosenberg letters was published and again gained wide circulation abroad as well as in this country. "The Rosenberg Story," by Virginia Gardiner, was published by Masses & Mainstream, an enlarged version of a series on the lives of the Rosenbergs first published in The Sunday Worker.

Other books have been completed and are scheduled for early publication: John Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Ro-

where exposing the legal frame-up, and William Reuben's book exposing the atom spy hoax. Wexley has spoken at meetings sponsored by the committee in all the five boroughs of the city in the last two months, at Boston and elsewhere.

Abroad, a brief submitted in December, 1953, to Senator William Langer of the Senate Judiciary Committee by the committee in support of its demand for an investigation of the conduct of the Department of Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, was translated and published in German in 1954. It is being circulated in Europe by the Democratic Lawyers of Germany.

POEMS AND PLAYS

Here, Edith Segal's poems on Sobell, "I Call to You Across the Continent," were published, and abroad, plays on the Rosenberg case were produced in 1954, "La Peur" ("The Fear") in France, and "Ethel and Julius" in Poland.

Large meetings pledging justice for Sobell were held throughout France and Italy last June 19, a year after the Rosenberg's execution. A legal analysis of the case by the English barrister, D. N. Pritt, was translated into many languages and published in 1954.

June 19 memorial meetings were held here in numerous cities, and memorial meetings honoring Attorney Emanuel Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, were held in Los Angeles and New York.

Helen Sobell has continued to address smaller gatherings in cities throughout the country, including a students gathering on the University of Minnesota campus. Mrs. Huse Sobell has spoken in Baltimore and elsewhere recently.

Some 10,000 more persons signed petitions in 1954 to Director of Prisons James V. Bennett urging Sobell's transfer to a regular federal prison. The winning of the concession on his children's visits is attributed directly to the petitions, and numerous letters from prominent clergymen, lawyers, educators and labor leaders, copies of which Helen Sobell received.

Such leading persons as Dr. Harold Urey, scientist, and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winner, signed an amicus brief submitted in January, but the Supreme Court rejected a motion for a new trial. Lawyers such as Stephen Love, prominent Catholic layman in Chicago, and Daniel Marshall, also a liberal Catholic lay spokesman in Chicago, have interested themselves in the case and are studying new legal moves.

During the year ads on the Sobell case were run in the San Francisco Chronicle, Cleveland Press, Vancouver Sun, North-Penn News of Philadelphia, and in Washington, D.C.



HELEN SOBELL

TORONTO GLOBE COLUMNIST FAVORS SOBELL'S TRANSFER

A columnist for the Toronto Globe and Mail, the morning paper with the largest circulation in Canada, wrote in a copyrighted article that the appeal for the transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz "does not seem an unreasonable request."

J. V. McAree discussed the Sobell case at length in an article "Another Dreyfus Case?" in the Jan. 3 issue of the Globe and Mail.

Morton Sobell, a scientist, was sentenced to 30 years on a charge of "conspiracy to commit" espionage in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. He has steadfastly maintained his innocence, despite promises of leniency if he would "confess," and he is appealing for a new trial.

"Alcatraz is the sternest, harshest place of imprisonment in the United States," McAree wrote. "It has been compared to Devil's Island, and is reserved for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals who have been convicted of the gravest crimes, and who, if ever they regained their freedom, would be as menacing to the community as so many mad dogs or ravening wolves."

The columnist said the execution of the Rosenbergs had "shocked a great many people who believed them guilty but thought the punishment was cruel and barbarous."

He said that nothing could be done now for the Rosenbergs, but that something could be done for Morton Sobell.

"Committees," he said, "have been formed here and there and people are being urged to write to influential Americans with the idea of getting Sobell a new trial, or at least reducing the sentence question."

to bring it more in line with other sentences for similar crimes.

"Even Canadians are being appealed to, and a few weeks ago a young woman from New York spent a couple of hours with us presenting the Sobell case and asking us to do something about it. The only thing we can do about it is to present the facts of the case to our readers, that is to say, the facts which are being marshalled in Sobell's favor."

McAree went on to recount many of the details cited by Sobell's supporters, including the fact the "notorious Roy Cohn" was a member of the prosecution staff, that one of the witnesses against Sobell admitted perjury in another matter and has never been prosecuted, "probably as a reward for his testimony against Sobell," and that Sobell was not linked with any specific act of conspiracy.

"From the time of his arrest to the present," the article reported, "Sobell has been under constant pressure to 'cooperate' with the authorities by confessing. This he has steadfastly refused to do, and has not ceased to assert his innocence. So there he is in Alcatraz, 3,000 miles away from his wife and family. Mrs. Sobell is permitted to see him once a month. Even then they see each other through a glass partition and talk through telephones."

"His friends are asking as a preliminary step toward his ultimate vindication that he be transferred from Alcatraz to another Federal prison where it will be easier for him to communicate with his family and attorneys who are preparing his case. To us this idea of getting Sobell a new trial, does not seem an unreasonable request."

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Reverse Conviction for Asking Funds in Rosenberg Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions has reversed the conviction of Mrs. Jean Frantjis of Philadelphia on a charge that she illegally solicited funds for the Rosenberg clemency campaign, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell learned here.

Judge Maurice Sporkin ruled that the law under which Magistrate's Court fined Mrs. Frantjis \$100 did not apply to "political, commercial or other purposes not designated or particularly referred to in the act."

Mrs. Frantjis is now seeking jus-

tice for Morton Sobell, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30 year sentence. She was prosecuted under a 1925 Solicitations for Charity Act, which provided that licenses had to be obtained for seeking funds for charity. The action against her was taken as a result of prodding by a veterans group.

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French Group Asks Transfer of Morton Sobell



SOBELL

Secours Populaire, a large French Welfare organization, has requested the transfer of scientist Morton Sobell from Alcatraz. It was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, has maintained his innocence and is seeking a new trial. The Sobell committee is urging his removal from Alcatraz on grounds that Alcatraz, the nation's hardest prison, is supposed to be used only for men who have been troublemakers in other prisons.

Secours Populaire made the request in a letter sent to Alcatraz authorities and also to the U. S. Embassy in Paris.

The letter is as follows:

"Mr. Warden:

"We learn with shock of the transfer to Alcatraz Penitentiary of a prisoner, Pavlovich, whose background is familiar to us.

"Was he placed near Mr. Morton Sobell for the purpose of perpetrating an attempt at assassination similar to that which he committed against a prisoner named Thompson?

"We are cognizant of the fact that Morton Sobell is an embarrassing witness of a trial equally embarrassing in its effects to those who set it in motion.

"In the name of the Secours Populaire Francais and of the population it represents, we protest most vigorously against this action and demand that you have Mr. Sobell quickly transferred to another prison.

"It is hardly necessary to point out to you that the people of our country, who demonstrated unanimous disapproval of the legal assassination of the Rosenberg couple, will hold you responsible for any accident that may befall Mr. Sobell.

"We hope that our having directed your attention to this fact will be enough to cause you to take all steps necessary to avoid a new incident.

"On behalf of the Secours Populaire Francaise

"National Secretary
"Marc Domenech"

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"We hope that our having directed your attention to this fact will be enough to cause you to take all steps necessary to avoid a few incidents.

On behalf of the Secours Populaire Français
National Secretary
"Marc Domenech."

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Sobell Committee Pays Tribute to Emmanuel Bloch

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell yesterday paid tribute to the late Emanuel Bloch on the first anniversary of his death by pledging to make known "the whole truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case."

"One year ago," said the committee, "millions throughout our country and throughout the world were saddened by the death of a great and beloved attorney who served the cause of justice in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell."

"Emanuel Bloch fought with heroic courage to prevent one of the most tragic miscarriages of justice that has ever taken place in our country."

"This committee believes that the best way to pay tribute to Emanuel Bloch is to continue our vigorous efforts toward making known the whole truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. This we pledge to do."

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Rosenberg Group Faces Tax Harassment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Government is trying to collect \$118,459 in back taxes and penalties from the former National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, U.S. tax court records showed today.

The Committee was set up to rally support for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The International Revenue Service claims the committee owes \$15,374 in income taxes for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1952 and \$82,701 for the following 12 months, plus \$20,384 in penalties for late filing of its tax returns for these two years.

The Committee has appealed the assessment to the tax court, asserting that the Government's claim is "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable, and without support in law or fact."

The Committee claimed it lost money in both years, and further that it was exempt from Federal taxation.

When it filed tax returns last May for the two years in question, the committee reported a \$56,000 loss in the first year and a \$145,322 loss in the second.

The Committee told the tax court it was an unincorporated association which paid legal fees and court costs for the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the Rosenbergs' funeral expenses and part of the care of the Rosenberg and Sobell children. It said its activities "were those of a civic league."

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Judge Denies Sobell Plea to See His Son

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A Federal judge yesterday refused to order the warden of Alcatraz prison to permit Morton Sobell, to see his five-year-old son.

Sobell charged in a petition to the Federal District Court that he was discriminated against when warden Paul J. Madigan refused to permit his wife, Helen, to bring their son, Mark to the Alcatraz jail where Sobell is serving a 30-year sentence.

Judge Louis E. Goodman ruled that the courts "have no power to interfere in matters of discipline and management in the Federal prisons."

Sobell said he had never been permitted to see his children since he came to Alcatraz in November, 1952, while other prisoners were allowed to see their children.

Madigan, who took over as warden earlier this month, conceded there have been instances in which children under 16 visited the prison.

Madigan added he "may not show Mrs. Sobell to make a visit at least for the time being."

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Ask New Sobell Trial, Cite Harvey Matusow

Because of the linking of Roy Cohn and former U.S. Attorney Myles Lane to Harvey Matusow's use of perjured testimony in the courts. Attorney General Herbert Brownell was asked yesterday to reopen the case of Morton Sobell. Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, speaking for the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, pointed out to Brownell that both Cohn and Lane played major roles in the trial of Morton Sobell, convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and sentenced to 30 years.

Matusow, in an affidavit, had said that in a Smith Act trial he lied under the guidance of Roy Cohn and "with the knowledge of the U. S. Attorney." Lane was U. S. Attorney in New York at the time.

prosecution staff is the height of irresponsibility and disregard for the cause of justice.

"I ask that your office start an immediate investigation into the circumstances of Sobell's conviction, and take steps to see that he gets a new trial."

The letter sent to Brownell by the mother of Morton Sobell was as follows:

"The linking of Roy Cohn and former United States Attorney Myles Lane to knowing use of perjured testimony in the courts is a further reason why your office should reopen the case of my son, Morton Sobell. While the disclosures against Cohn and former U. S. Attorney Lane by Harvey Matusow concerned another case, these facts cannot but add to the doubts in the Sobell case, in which Cohn and Lane played a major role.

"I remind you that there was only one major witness against my son. This witness, Max Elitcher, admitted perjuring himself, in another matter. Moreover, when asked by attorney Manuel Bloch:

"Will you name the person or persons with whom you went over your testimony, in preparing for this trial?" Elitcher answered:

"Well, I have talked to Mr. Kilsheimer and Mr. Cohn" (U. 270, printed Trial Record.)

To continue to keep my son in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence after it has been disclosed that there have been such irregularities on the part of members of the

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A NEW TRIAL FOR SOBELL

OVER A YEAR AND A HALF ago, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were laid to rest—but the conscience of America was not buried with them. Americans with all sorts of political opinions have continued to speak up against this execution which horrified the world and served to dishonor our country's name. The fight has continued to indicate two young parents who protested their innocence to the very door of the death chamber.

It has taken the form of seeking justice for Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to entombment for 30 years at Alcatraz as part of the same frame-up which killed the Rosenbergs, was convicted with the same sort of trumped-up testimony that is now being blown to bits with the confessions of former FBI informer Harvey Matusow that he had borne false witness against guiltless victims.

Dr. Harold G. Urey, world famous nuclear physicist and Nobel Prize winner, who fought courageously for the Rosenbergs, spoke up in Chicago last Saturday for Sobell.

This conservative scientist noted that Sobell had been convicted on the testimony of an admitted perjurer and that Roy Cohn had helped prepare the case against Sobell as well as against the Rosenbergs.

Nor did Dr. Urey miss the point that Matusow had sworn that Cohn had coached him in the preparation of false testimony. Declaring that Sobell "was not properly tried" and that "the verdict and sentence were not justified," Dr. Urey warned that no American is safe so long as such miscarriages of justice are permitted. All Americans in their own interest need to join with such men as Dr. Urey and call for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

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Urey Cites Role of Roy Cohn In Conviction of Sobell

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CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, expressed the belief here last night that "injustice had been done" to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and that many others in the U. S. today are similarly threatened.

Speaking at a banquet of more than 700 guests in his honor, the distinguished physicist pleaded for people to "try to do something about this series of doubtful trials or quasi-judicial procedures that threaten our security as individuals living in a great free country."

Dr. Urey declared that Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, "was not properly tried" and that "the verdict and the sentence were not justified."

The testimonial to Dr. Urey was held under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee at the Hamilton Hotel. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the imprisoned man, presented the scientist with a bound volume of scrolls inscribed with a tribute to Dr. Urey from prominent persons throughout the world. Among the signers were Robert M. Hutchins, educator, and Arnold Toynbee, British historian.

In a detailed analysis of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, Dr. Urey declared:

"If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular people, then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less popular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Dr. Urey criticized the use of the professional informer by the Department of Justice and congressional committees and cited the recent statements by Harvey



UREY

Matusow that he gave false testimony and that Roy Cohen was in complicity with him. While saying that Matusow's accusations against anyone could not be relied upon, Dr. Urey pointed out that Roy Cohen was assistant prosecutor against Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

He pointed out that Sobell had been convicted on the word of an admitted perjurer who hoped for leniency in testifying against Sobell.

"The concern with our basic security as a country," he said, "has led many people, often in high places, to look for a scapegoat, that is, an easy way to solve our difficulties. That scapegoat has been spies, espionage agents, subversives in government. I do not condone such agents but if all Communists and Communist sympathizers should quietly die, the fundamental insecurity of this country would be the same as it is now."

"This very well justified concern for our security in a modern, dangerous world has led us to do things which will undermine our way of life, our form of government and our freedom."

Dr. Urey cited the Oppenheimer hearings, Dr. Cordell's clearance problems, the Lattimore case, passport problems and visa problems.

Other speakers included Carey McWilliams, author and editor, and Prof. Harry Kalven, of the University of Chicago. Stephen Love, Chicago attorney, was dinner chairman.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Philly and Titles Again

"Dear Mr. Rodney—I read your quoting of Sherman Labovitz in the Feb. 8 Daily Worker. . . . Sherman says that the Warriors sparked by their draft choice, Tom Cola, will be on top in '55-'56. But they won't because in the draft, the team with the worse record picks first. It is unlikely that the Warriors will have a worse record than the decrepit Milwaukee Hawks, who will pick Cola. . . .

"As for the Eagles, I have no doubt that they will win the eastern division title and perhaps the championship, with the addition of two good guards out of the service, and Bickel of Maryland, a fullback, who will back up Neil Worden and replace Butterfingers Farmer. But the other teams . . . how will the Phils ever win the pennant? They can't finish higher than 4th, even though they have Robin Roberts. Anyhow, I'm a Dodger fan. Sincerely yours, I.W., age 11. P.S. Your column is the most interesting and informative. Here is \$1 to keep up the good work."

The Warriors WILL have first crack at Cola, I.W. This is because in pro basketball, before the regular draft begins on negotiating rights to college seniors, there is an "area choice" pick in which the teams can name a player from their own area who thus escapes the general draft list. That's the way the Warriors got Paul Arizin of Villanova. Larry Foust of La Salle graduated the same year as Arizin, so was in the general draft and taken by Fort Wayne.

Philly will take Cola, of course, as its area choice. The Knicks will take Ed Conlin of Fordham.

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Battle for the Minds of Men Dep't

THE OTHER DAY we commented here on Hanson Baldwin's resounding claim that "The Western alliance is essentially that of far more finished civilizations, with more muted passions and high regard for life." (Sunday Times).

Here are a few relevant quotes from his own paper. In an article by Robert Alden from Fort Dixon, Malaya, dated Feb. 4, we read the following:

"A school has been established just outside the fort. Some medical care is given to the aborigines. Perhaps best of all from the natives' point of view, many of them have been armed with shotguns. They can use the shotguns to kill game or Communists, as they wish. In this way a measure of contact with civilization has been achieved. . . ."

Another in the same school, in yesterday's Times' story from England, about a new British Army gun which reportedly "fires approximately 575 rounds a minute and is reported to be accurate as a killing weapon up to 200 yards. The gun has undergone two years of trials under actual combat in Korea, the jungle war in Malaya and against the Mau Mau rebels in Kenya."

So there we are. Kill game or Communists at will in Malaya (the way to meet an Asian people's heroic fight for a decent life against foreign tyranny) call them communists and class them with game to be shot down at will. This of course includes women and children, as does the trying out of the marvellous guns in Kenya, proven accurate against Allocations at 200 yards . . . 200 yards from the homes of Africans in many cases. . . .

Yes, Mr. Baldwin, this kind of stuff is "more finished" all right. Much more finished than you know.

A Feeble Reply to Prof. Urey

THE PUBLIC CHARGE by atomic scientist Prof. Harold C. Urey that a grave injustice has been done to the Rosenbergs and to Morton Sobell, and the imposing list of signers to the scroll presented to Urey in honor of his integrity, has stung home and drawn blood. A lengthy letter in yesterday's New York Times by Herbert Bayard Swope tries its feeble best to halt the irresistible, if slow-seeming, process of shame and truth breaking through as happened with Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Haymarket group and so many other martyrs to frameup.

Swape does not answer, or even attempt to answer, a single one of the damning facts Prof. Urry so devastatingly brought out. He speaks instead of the role of the courts, writing:

... how can one better the process of assuming that truth has been served by the hands of the United States District Court (in which Judge Irving R. Kaufman did a palpably honest job), the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, which had the Rosenberg case before it three times."

Right here is a crude central lie, a massive deception, put forward by Swaps and passed along unblinkingly by the Times. Sure the Supreme Court "had the Rosenberg case before it three times." Ah, but the Supreme Court NEVER ONCE REVIEWED THE ROSENBERG CASE! How many people, even today, know this startling fact about a case based on the fantastic testimony of a fear-stricken rat on whom the FBI "did something" to begin with? How many people, even today, know that the case was thrown out of court before it was even brought to finish, just as the three doctors, from whom the

Mr. Swape goes on to worry that these challenges by seekers of truth like Urey who refuse to put on the gag of cold war conformity "should be permitted to destroy the methods of defense through our courts that have been so laboriously build up since Magna Charta."

But, Mr. Swope, who and what is destroying these laboriously built up safeguards if not those who use perjurers and liars to make a case? Is the meaning of our American justice to bow mutely and forever to anything successfully prosecuted by Roy Cohn in an atmosphere of terror and intimidation?

Mr. Srope does not mention in his disturbed letter that the ultra conservative Columbia Law Review last year criticized the "extreme haste" with which the Supreme Court acted at the end of the case and said "The inevitable conclusion is that . . . the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration

Such a worried reaction to Frost, Urey's speech should not mischaracterize the responsibility of the criminal law.

Latin American Unions Urge Sobell's Transfer from Alcatraz

The Confederation of Latin American Workers, trade unions in Chile and Columbia, and a British engineering union are among the unions abroad which have urged the removal of scientist Morton Sobell from Alcatraz. It was announced yesterday by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage," maintains his innocence and is seeking a new trial. Efforts are also being made to secure his removal from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison.

The Confederation of Latin American Workers, with headquarters in Mexico, has circulated an appeal to its members asking them to write President Eisenhower to see that Morton Sobell is transferred from Alcatraz. The organization also translated into Spanish an affidavit by Morton Sobell stating that he and his family were unlawfully kidnapped from Mexico to the U. S.

A letter to President Eisenhower

from the Central Union of Chilean Workers said it was not the intention of the union to argue in the brief letter the trial itself, but urged that President Eisenhower would "with the greatest possible humanitarianism" transfer Morton Sobell to a regular prison.

A letter to the President from the Federation of Workers of the Valley in Columbia said in part: "As democratic Colombian workers, we pray you do justice by freeing Mr. Morton Sobell and applying a deserved rebuke to those responsible for this scandalous case of staining the judicial, democratic traditions of the North American nation."

Jack Stanley, general secretary of the Constructional Engineering Union in England, wrote director of prisons James V. Bennett: "My organization is deeply concerned in connection with the incarceration of Morton Sobell on the Rock Island and is the opinion that in the light of the evidence submitted there was no justification at all for the inhuman sentence passed upon him."

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Expose of Bentley Expected At Morton Sobell Conference

Testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, whose lies were challenged publicly in Washington this week, will be exposed by author John Wexley at the New York Conference and Luncheon to be held in behalf of Morton Sobell on Saturday, April 23.

The event will be held from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Hotel Great Northern, 118 W. 57 St.

John Wexley has just completed a new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," soon to be published. It is based on three years of research and intense probing into the case. Wexley has sifted the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, the Greenglasses, Max Elitcher, and other witnesses, and has uncovered a mountain of perjury and fraud.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Judith Robinson, one of Canada's leading newspaper columnists, has criticized the manner in which Morton Sobell was tried and convicted on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Writing in the Toronto Telegram on April 18, she pointed out that Morton Sobell "was brought to trial on the sole testimony of a self-confessed perjurer who stood to gain his own freedom by testifying acceptably."

Sobell, now in Alcatraz com-

pleting the fifth year of a 30-year sentence, is seeking a new trial and has maintained his absolute innocence. He was tried with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Judith Robinson is the second prominent Canadian columnist to criticize the conviction of Morton Sobell in recent months. On Jan. 3, J. V. McAree wrote a column called "Another Dreyfus Case?" in the Toronto Globe and Mail.

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See Sobell Chance in Informer Expose

The effect of granting new trials to two Communist leaders because of the government's perjured testimony against them was pictured Saturday as throwing further doubt on all Department of Justice stoolpigeon witnesses, by speakers at a conference on the Morton Sobell case.

Author John Wesley, whose book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," is to be published in May, alluded to Judge Edward J. Dimock's decision at a working conference of 120 men and women in the Great Northern Hotel.

It threw into new relief, he said, the exposure in his forthcoming book of the mouths David Greenglass and Harry Gold spent as bunkmates in the

11th floor of the Tomb, "the floor which known as 'singers' heaven'."

Cohn was an assistant prosecutor in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and closely associated with Greenglass in preparation of the stoolpigeon's testimony.

The new revelations on Elizabeth Bentley, brought out by Byron N. Scott, attorney for William H. Taylor, attacked as a member of a "Communist spy ring" by Miss Bentley, required added footnotes to his chapter on Miss Bentley, "The Ubiquitous Lady," said Wesley. Scott showed 37 discrepancies in Miss Bentley's testimony over the recent years. Miss Bentley, who knew neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell, testified as an "expert" in

their trial.

Prof. Ephraim Cross, presented the main report on progress for the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, cited Dr. Harold C. Urey's recent statement in Chicago that without a reversal of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict, "on justice is possible at all."

The Rosenberg-Sobell case today haunts the equilibrium of all who directly or indirectly participated in its frauds and cruelties, the report brought out. Likewise, he said, "wherever men and women are in prison today solely for social, economic or political non-conformity, there hangs in an exposure of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, for that is a key to all undeserved prison doors."

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GREET SOBELL ON BIRTHDAY

Morton Sobell is being held in Alcatraz because he refuses to become a "false witness," the Sobell Committee said yesterday in a message sent to Sobell on the occasion of his 38th birthday. This marks Sobell's fifth birthday spent in prison.

The committee disclosed that persons throughout the country and abroad were sending birthday cards and messages to Morton Sobell at Alcatraz Prison, San Francisco. Sentenced to 30 years in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Sobell is fighting for a new trial. He has maintained his absolute innocence of the "conspiracy to commit espionage" charge.

The message, in which the committee pledged to redouble efforts toward winning a new trial and removing Sobell from Alcatraz, was as follows:

"Greetings and best wishes on your birthday from the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. You are the fellow human being who symbolizes our effort to insure justice for ourselves through obtaining it for you.

"We believe the time is not far off when we will be able to greet you in person. On this, your fifth birthday in prison, many events are hastening our efforts to make known the truth.

"Our hearts and our respect go out to you for the courage with which you are enduring your terrible ordeal. You have been told to make up the lies which would justify the unlawful acts against you and the Rosenbergs. This, you have been told, is your only hope for alleviating your plight. But you continue to refuse to become a false witness. Yours is not the moral fiber of a Matsui, a stake."



SOBELL

The address to which cards can be sent to Morton Sobell is as follows:
Morton Sobell
Prisoner No. 996
Alcatraz, California.

Greenglass or an Elitcher. You follow the path of truth.

"This then is your crime—standing up for the truth. This is why you are being kept in Alcatraz. Your courage in fighting to expose the fraud in this case is synonymous with America's fight to return to the path of justice and reason.

"Please be assured that we are trying to be as helpful as we can to your brave wife, who is working night and day in your behalf, to your wonderful children, and to your devoted mother. We pledge to redouble our efforts to gain your release from Alcatraz and to win a new trial. We do this not only because of our feeling for you and your family, but because we believe with scientific integrity of justice as it is administered in the United States is a

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WEXLEY TO REPORT ON 3-YEAR PROBE OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

John Wesley, playwright and screenwriter, will reveal the results of some three years of investigation into the Rosenberg-Sobell case, when he speaks at the Greater New York Conference and Luncheon to secure justice for Morton Sobell.

The gathering will take place on Saturday, April 23, Hotel Great Northern, 118 W. 57 St., 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Registration fee is \$2.50 (including luncheon).

Wesley has just finished his book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, which will soon be published by Cameron & Kahn.

He is the author of "They Shall Not Die," a play about the Scottsboro case, and "The Last Mile," a play on capital punishment.

He also wrote the screenplay for "Hangmen Also Die," "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," "The Long Night," "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," and other Hollywood films.

A call to the conference issued by the Sobell Committee said as follows:

"Can anyone be safe while the Justice Department is permitted to imprison people on the word of dishonest witnesses?

"This has been the pattern in the cases recently exposed by Malinow and Mrs. Naigiv.

"This is the pattern in the case of Morton Sobell, now in Alcatraz serving the fifth year of a 30-year sentence. It was the word of a confessed perjurer that sent Morton Sobell to prison. It was the discredited Roy Cohn who coached the witness in his lies.

"It is time to stop these abuses by the Justice Department."

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Reuben

**Reuben, Author of
'Atom Spy Hoax,'
Barred from Canada**

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12.—William Reuben, journalist and author of the sensational "Atom Spy Hoax," was ordered to return to the United States when he alighted from a plane at the airport here last Sunday; it was learned today.

Reuben, who was scheduled to speak on revelations contained in his book at a meeting sponsored by the Vancouver Solihell Committee, was confronted by British Columbia authorities on his arrival. Giving him no reason for their order, they declared "you are a member of the prohibited classes described in paragraph L and paragraph T of Section 5 of the Immigration Act," but refused to tell him the meaning of the paragraphs.

They also refused to let speak to anyone or to leave his books for sale. The Vancouver Solihell Committee planned to investigate and protect the incident.

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The Triumph of Science! *Morton Sobell's Dream*

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CLIPPING FROM THE

WORKER

April 21, 1955

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By JOSEPH KLEIN

Mrs. Morton Sobell was one of the people to whom the recent news of the victory over polio had a very special meaning.

For Helen Sobell remembers the grim days when she was stricken with polio at the age of 17 and was bedridden for a year. She managed to escape the crippling effects of the disease, but to this day she must wear orthopedic shoes.

It was more than the memory of her own plight that made the news of Dr. Salk's victory so enlivening. It was the triumph of science, the kind of triumph that she and her husband, Morton Sobell, had always dreamed about.

Morton Sobell, now imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence and seeking a new trial to prove his innocence of "conspiracy to commit espionage," embarked upon a career of science with the intention of using his skills to help improve the life of mankind. That is what science meant to him.

As he wrote to his wife in a letter from prison:

"I always had a dream of putting my scientific knowledge to use in the medical field—not only relating to diseases, but aiding the blind, the crippled and the deaf to pursue more normal lives. When he met Helen, the knowledge of what she had gone through when stricken with polio gave him an added longing to dedicate himself to using science for man's benefit.

But Morton Sobell was never to have this opportunity.

"In 1939," he writes, "I got my appointment as an electrical or dynamer (p.m.) engineer, truly a far cry from my dream.

"In 1941 when I returned to school to get my master's degree, I thought now—when I graduate. But then the war began, and naturally the fight against fascism didn't permit such dreams. And after the war I had a family, and the salaries they paid medical research workers didn't permit them to have families."

During the war there was the satisfaction of working toward the worthy cause of defeating fascism,



MORTON SOBELL

But when he had to continue in war work after the fighting had stopped it was different.

"Can one dare to imagine what it should have meant to have had the vast scientific organization which was set up during the war to function along peaceful pursuits? Instead we see a whole generation of engineers, physicists and chemists sucked on war machines and still feeding the same." He calls them the "lost generation of scientists."

Virtually every job he was able to get in the postwar period involved war work. He became fed up and started looking around for some peacetime project.

"I tried to talk my firm into taking on some peaceful projects with little luck," he says. "Then I knew I'd have to leave, for my peace of soul. I imagine there are many people today in a similar situation."

Then came the nightmare of being arrested as a "spy" of being imprisoned and of seeing Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with whom he had been tried, sentenced to death and executed.

Today this scientist is in Alcatraz, completing his fifth year in prison. As people fight for his removal from the cruel prison and for a new trial so that he can prove his innocence, and as more and more people learn the truth about his case, Morton Sobell still hopes to help fulfill his dream—a dream of science used for the benefit of mankind, not for its destruction.

THE CLASS OF '39

TWO LETTERS in the New York Post struck my attention the other day. They were about the Salk polio vaccine, and both letters had a sting to them.

Said one: "Thank God the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was not in effect before Dr. Salk's parents entered this country."

The other said: "It's fortunate that Salk's vaccine will not have to be administered 'according to the quota system—the kind that wouldn't have allowed Salk entrance to many of the country's medical schools.'"

These two Post readers set me to thinking too. I came up with this one:

"Thank God Dr. Salk graduated in 1934 and not in 1939."

By this I am not only referring to the fact that Dr. Salk would have entered into science five years later, had he not graduated until 1939.

The class of 1939 at City

College, which Dr. Salk attended, was the class of Julius Rosenberg. After Rosenberg's arrest, it came time to secure some "evidence" (the arrest always comes first these days). For this purpose, the FBI investigated every other member of the class. The object was to find classmates, particularly those in the field of science, who could be used to testify against Rosenberg.

ONE MEMBER of the class was Max Elitcher. He was threatened with a perjury prosecution unless he agreed to become part of the frameup. Elitcher surrendered and became virtually the only witness against another member of the class, Morton Sobell, who refused to give false testimony. Elitcher testified against Rosenberg, too.

Still another member of the class of 1934 was a physicist whose name was William

Perl. He refused to give false testimony and, instead of being a witness like Elitcher, he found himself on trial.

In the book "The Atom Spy Hoax," William A. Reuben relates how Perl at his trial for perjury in May 1953, testified that two years earlier, several weeks before he was indicted, he was summoned to a meeting in the U.S. Attorney's office with several FBI agents and members of the prosecutor's staff. In this testimony, which the government never refuted, Perl gave this account of how one classmate of Rosenberg's and Sobell's was asked to choose between being a witness or a defendant:

Q. Well, do you remember what was said to you by anybody at that meeting?

A. . . . Yes, I remember some general remarks by—well, various FBI agents but mainly Mr. Roy Cohn informed me that—

well, that if I did not confess I would be indicted.

Q. And you were given an opportunity at that meeting to make a further statement; is that correct?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And what did you say?

A. Well, something to the effect that I had nothing to confess, but whatever he or anybody had against me, I would very much like to hear in open court.

Perl was sentenced to five years for refusing to be a False Witness. Sobell got 30 years, and Ethel and Julius were executed.

The Roy Cohn referred to is of course the same Roy Cohn whom Harvey Matusow charged with coaching him in his lies in the Elizabeth Gurley Flynn case.

WHAT might have happened to Jonas Salk had he too been a member of that class instead

By Alan Max

of the class of '34 is entirely in the realm of speculation. In the era of the False Witness, every person can find himself either an accused or an accuser.

Fortunately, the Matusow revelations are beginning to undermine the informer system—although too late to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

At any rate, mothers and fathers can be thankful that Dr. Salk graduated when he did.

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DAILY WORKER

DATED April 11, 1955

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Daily Worker

Expose of Bentley Expected At Morton Sobell Conference

Testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, whose lies were challenged publicly in Washington this week, will be exposed by author John Wexley at the New York Conference and Luncheon to be held in the hall of Morton Sobell on Saturday, April 23.

The event will be held from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Hotel Great Northern, 118 W. 57 St.

John Wexley has just completed a new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," soon to be published. It is based on three years of research and intense probing into the case. Wexley has sifted the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, the Greenglasses, Max Elitcher, and other witnesses, and has uncovered a mountain of perjury and fraud.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Judith Robinson, one of Canada's leading newspaper columnists, has criticized the manner in which Morton Sobell was tried and convicted on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Writing in the Toronto Telegram on April 18, she pointed out that Morton Sobell "was brought to trial on the sole testimony of a self-confessed perjurer who stood to gain his own freedom by testifying acceptably."

Sobell, now in Alcatraz com-

pleting the fifth year of a 30-year sentence, is seeking a new trial and has maintained his absolute innocence. He was tried with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Judith Robinson is the second prominent Canadian columnist to criticize the conviction of Morton Sobell in recent months. On Jan. 3, J. V. McAree wrote a column called "Another Dreyfus Case?" in the Toronto Globe and Mail.

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Memoran

See Sobell Chance in Informer Exposure

The effect of granting new trials to two Communist leaders because of the government's perjured testimony against them was pictured Saturday as throwing further doubt on all Department of Justice stoopigeon witnesses, by speakers at a conference on the Morton Sobell case.

Author John Wexley, whose book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," is to be published in May, alluded to Judge Edward J. Dinwiddie's decision at a working conference of 120 men and women in the Great Northern Hotel.

It threw into new relief, he said, the exposure in his forthcoming book of the months David Greenglass and Harry Gold spent as bunkmates in the

11th floor of the Tombs, "the floor which known as 'singers' heaven'."

Cohn was an assistant prosecutor in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and closely associated with Greenglass in preparation of the stoopigeon's testimony.

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Minahan

New Drama About Rosenbergs at June 16 Meeting

The Carnegie Hall gathering for Morton Sobell in memory of the Rosenbergs will feature a new dramatic presentation "The Innocents" and a new musical composition for cello and violin, "In Memory of Two Martyrs." There will be also guest speakers. The date is June 16 at 8 p.m.

Tickets are available at the Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., at 40th St.

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Songs in Memory of Rosenbergs Published

The music of Edith Segal, who has become known as the poet of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, is being published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Two of Edith Segal's songs written in memory of the Rosenbergs are being published in connection with the Morton Sobell meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on June 16, 8 p.m. This June marks the second year since the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The newest song is called "Come Place a Red Rose," and was written by Edith Segal in memory of the Rosenbergs. She got the inspiration for the song at the memorial ceremony last

year when everyone stepped forward and placed a red rose on the grave of the Rosenbergs.

The other song, "My Loved One," became a powerful song in the clemency campaign and was translated and published throughout the world.

The music, which will have a portrait of the Rosenbergs on the cover, will sell for 25 cents.

Edith Segal has also written a poem in honor of Morton Sobell called "I Call to You Across the Continent."

Sobell committees throughout the country are holding meetings this June to win a new trial for Sobell and to honor the memory of the Rosenbergs.

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WILLIAM THOMAS

DAILY WORKER

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Sobell Sees Time near For New Fight Against Frameup

Morton Sobell, writing to his wife from Alcatraz prison concerning the second anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, asserted that recent developments have given added meaning to the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell made public the letter in announcing that a gathering in memory of the Rosenbergs would be held June 16, at 8 p.m., to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall.

The committee said that other events would take place across the country throughout the month of June. Cities holding Morton Sobell meetings in memory of the Rosenbergs include Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tucson, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Vancouver and Toronto in Canada.

Morton Sobell, who has already



SOBELL

served five years of his 30-year sentence in the Rosenberg trial for a crime he swears he did not commit, wrote to his wife, Helen:

"I have been conscious of an evergrowing awareness of my part, of the meaning of all that has happened in our case, and of the events of June in particular. Perhaps it is not as subjective as I imagine. Rather it's the illumination provided by the history of the recent past that has given the added meaning to it all. Can one talk about how garbage smells? Yes, the naturalistic writers did. And the odor of this case is such that those who produced it knew that it would take but a little while before it blanketed the nation.

"So to get rid of it, oh so simply, they buried it, that is they buried Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. And they called it justice. Academically it is of interest to note that the very last judicial act—the rescinding of Douglas' stay—was as illegal as all the decisions that preceded it.

"Of course, they deluded themselves. Some odors are too powerful for burial. It may take years, or longer, but eventually all the world will learn the truth, and only then will the odor vanish."

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FBI - NEW YORK
M. H. K.

Support Rallies To Free Sobell, Patterson Urges

William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader, yesterday urged action on the case of Morton Sobell and support for meetings to win a new Sobell trial.

A gathering to secure justice for Morton Sobell will be held at Carnegie Hall in New York June 16 at 8 p.m. in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the second anniversary of their death. Similar events will also be held in other cities throughout the country.

"The Rosenberg-Sobell case," said Patterson, "marks the human sacrifice to the cold war, atom-bomb hysteria. The American people have a great victory to gain by making known the full truth.

"Freeing Morton Sobell and bringing out the sordid role of the Justice Department and its false witnesses will be a crucial step in our fight for civil rights."

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BRINGING OUT THE TRUTH

THROUGHOUT U. S. history men and women have suffered imprisonment and even death to uphold freedom. Among the foremost of these heroes have been Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

"History will record the truth and give the public the opportunity to right the great wrong done us," the Rosenbergs said before they were executed two years ago. Now from Alcatraz, where he is completing the fifth year of a 30-year sentence, Morton Sobell declares: "Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth hidden. I will never be forced to hear false witness."

The words of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are coming true each day. People throughout the country, speaking out boldly against injustice in accordance with the example set by the Rosenbergs and Sobell, by Smith Act prisoners, and other brave men and women, are beginning to move forward in the fight against informers and fraudulent trials.

Bringing out the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case will go far toward establishing justice in our country. Because, let us never forget, this is the frame-up aimed at convincing the American people that persons who resist the crack-down on civil liberties and speak for peace are potential spies and traitors. The tremendous protest on the Rosenberg-Sobell case prevented an outbreak of such frame-ups.

There are increasing signs that a new trial can be won for Morton Sobell and that the truth can be established. New Yorkers can make a major contribution toward bringing the case to public attention by attending the gathering in behalf of Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall on Thursday, June 18, at 8 p.m. on the occasion of the second anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs.

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SCENES FROM NEW PLAY TO BE GIVEN AT SOBELL MEETING

Scenes from a play that has been shown throughout Europe will be presented at Carnegie Hall June 16 at 8 p.m., when New Yorkers will urge a new trial for Morton Sobell.

The meeting, which marks the second anniversary of the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, will feature scenes from "The Innocents," an English adaptation of the Polish play about the Rosenberg case written by prominent Polish playwright Leon Kruckiwski.

The play has been performed in

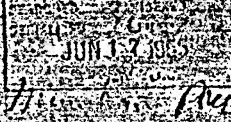
many languages in various European countries. In Poland, it was translated into Yiddish by Ida Kaminska, one of Poland's leading actresses.

The play, which has never been performed in this country, was recently translated into English and a poignant excerpt is being prepared for the Carnegie Hall premiere.

The program will also feature a new musical composition and guest speakers. Tickets are available at the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, who was convicted in the Rosenberg trial and is fighting to prove his innocence, has spent nearly five years in prison, three of these years in Alcatraz, the nation's maximum security prison.

Some 5,000 persons have signed petitions urging his transfer to a regular federal prison pending his legal moves for a new trial.



Petitions Signed by 5,000 Ask Sobell Transfer from Alcatraz

Petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures were presented to James V. Bennett, director of prisons, in Washington yesterday requesting that Bennett transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

The petitions were filed with Bennett by Prof. Ephraim Cross, professor of romance languages at the College of the City of New York, and Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell.

The petition, circulated by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, states:

"Morton Sobell, a young scientist, charged in 1950 with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 30 years, has been in Alcatraz since Thanksgiving Day of 1952.

"Sobell, who maintains his complete innocence, was convicted on the word of only one witness, a confessed perjurer, and no documentary evidence was presented against him.

"After a recent study of the trial record, the Columbia Law Review agreed with Appeals Court Judge Jerome N. Frank that Mr. Sobell should have a new trial. (Had one more judge so ruled, there would have been a new trial).

"Alcatraz is a cruel place which sows terror in the hearts of all. It is the only federal prison where a father may not see his children. It would be tragic indeed should a

new trial establish Morton Sobell's innocence only to find him destroyed in Alcatraz.

"Placing Mr. Sobell in Alcatraz is a third degree method which sets a dangerous precedent in these days of irresponsible accusations."

A gathering at Carnegie Hall in behalf of Sobell will be held June 18. There will be other meetings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tucson, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Vancouver, British Columbia, Toronto, Canada, and in many cities in Europe.

CLIPPING FROM THE

WORKER

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JUN 17 1955
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How Author John Wexley Uncovered Perjury in Rosenberg-Sobell Case

John Wexley, playwright who has written the penetrating, 672-page study of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," followed a lyric rule in his three-year investigation of the case: take nothing for granted, even if you have to make a personal visit to the places the government witnesses said they visited.

In the book, to be published Thursday by Cameron and Kahn, John Wexley reports on his findings. The perjuries he has uncovered would not have been found without the diligence so characteristic of his creative work, including his two famous plays, "The Last Mile," and "They Shall Not Die."

Wexley checked and double-checked every aspect of the testimony of the prosecution witnesses against the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and compared what was said on one day with what had been said at another time. He even traveled the same routes that the witnesses said they traveled.

It was through this careful investigation that Mr. Wexley uncovered clear evidence of perjury.

One of the best examples is the expose of how Harry Gold lied on a basic point that gives away the whole fabrication. Harry Gold testified that he left Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday afternoon, June 3, 1945, with secret information and sketches from David Greenglass. He says he took a train and went to New York where he arrived just in time to keep a 10 p.m. rendezvous the following Tuesday night, June 5, with a Russian agent and turn over the material. Gold is very specific about his having left Albuquerque by train between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. that Sunday. This part of the story is crucial, because if Gold was lying, then the whole tale would stand exposed as a fraud.

John Wexley went to Albuquerque and decided to pay a visit to the stationmaster. He inquired about the train schedule and set



up the problem, explaining that he was writing a story and wanted to have someone leave according to the schedule Gold gave and arrive in New York by 10 p.m. Tuesday night, June 5.

"It couldn't be done," the stationmaster said. He dug back into his files to show the train schedules (although he knew the schedules for years back by memory) and showed that the express trains all left at the morning, and that there was no train Gold could possibly have taken that afternoon that would get him into New York before Wednesday, June 6th. Photostatic copies of the train schedules are reproduced in John Wexley's book as evidence.

There are other examples of what this type of investigation uncovered. Harry Gold said he walked up a steep flight of stairs to get to Greenglass' apartment. The fact: John Wexley checked and found that the staircase was just the opposite — one that could not possibly be described as steep.

Harry Gold said he walked along a slanting back street near the Greenglass house. The fact: John Wexley could find no such street to even remotely fit Gold's description. In both cases it was

John Wexley will be introduced at the Carnegie Hall gathering this Thursday at 8 p.m., which is being held to secure justice for Morton Sobell on the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The program will be highlighted by scenes from a new play, "The Innocents," an English adaptation of a play on the Rosenberg-Sobell case that has been shown throughout Europe.

Speakers will include artist Rockwell Kent and Mrs. Morton Sobell. Tickets are available at the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, Room 2, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City.

apparent that Gold had given himself away by supplying "spy-thriller" details of the sort to be found in pulp fiction.

While such on-the-spot investigation is the most dramatic of John Wexley's work, a reading journey through the trial record of the case also produced amazing contradictions. Mr. Wexley points out that because so many persons were involved in the frameup, there are many rough edges and makeshift testimony. He also emphasizes that this showed a contempt by the prosecution for justice and a belief that in the atmosphere of hysteria almost any kind of testimony, however transparent, would suffice.

David Greenglass to his testimony says that when Harry Gold came to see him it was he, Greenglass, who first offered the half of the jello box he was supposed to match as an identification. But Ruth Greenglass and Harry Gold, in describing the incident, say that it was Gold who first offered the jello box half.

The record is full of such contradictions, improbabilities, and provable perjury. John Wexley, in his study, has not left a single stone unturned. He has searched every word, every incident, and has found fabrication upon fabrication.

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Manhattan

"Neither death nor Al-
lert can keep the truth
hidden. I will never be
forced to bear false
witness."

—MORTON SOBELL

Now Is the Time
to Free

**MORTON
SOBELL**

CARNEGIE HALL

THURS., JUNE 16

8 P.M.
New York City
In memory of



THE ROSENBERGS

premiers, new play

"The Innocents"

new musical composition
"In Memory of Two Martyrs"

Guest Speakers

Rockwell Kent

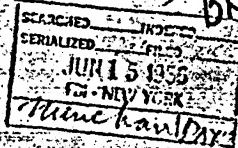
Mrs. Morton Sobell

and others

Admission: \$1.25 (tax incl.)
Tickets available at: Com-
mittee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth
Ave. (at 40th St.), N.Y.C.
LO 4-5885.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER

June 13 1955
1



DuBois Urges New Trial for Morton Sobell

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois declared yesterday that this nation can never be a democracy until Morton Sobell receives a fair trial.

The views of Dr. Du Bois were expressed in a statement made in connection with the gathering to be held at Carnegie Hall this Thursday evening, where New Yorkers will urge a new trial for Morton Sobell and observe the second anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Sobell, convicted in the Rosenberg trial and now in Alcatraz serving the fifth year of a 30-year sentence, is fighting for a new trial.

Dr. Du Bois said: "I was brought up with an unflinching faith in English and American justice.

"In my later years I have come to realize that our jails are full of innocent men and that persons of whose innocence I have not the slightest doubt, like Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, have been judicially killed for no crime.

"For this reason I am astonished and indignant that Morton Sobell is in jail, when the accusations against him have never been proven, when his accusers for the most part are self-confessed liars and when the courts have never given him a fair chance to prove his innocence.

The gathering at Carnegie Hall will feature scenes from "The Innocents," a play on the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Speakers will include Rockwell Kent, artist, Mrs. Morton Sobell, and others.

Tickets are available at the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave.

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Minchin

June 14, 1955

Author Demands Senate Probe of FBI's Office

New evidence challenging the prosecution's case against Morton Sobell and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was disclosed today by author John Wexley at a press conference held at the Hotel Roosevelt by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The new evidence, which the committee said would be used together with other material in legal efforts to win a new trial for Sobell, is revealed in John Wexley's forthcoming book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" which will be published on Thursday, June 16, by Cameron and Kahn.

This week marks the second year since the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In many cities throughout the country, meetings are being held to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell. In New York, a meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, Thursday, June 16, at 8 p.m.

CLIPPING FROM THE

LABOR WORKER

DATED

June 15, 1955

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JUN 17 1955
WILLIAMSON

Rally to Free Sobell Tonight

Famous scientist Leopold Infeld and British Labor MP Sydeney Silverman are among those who have sent messages to the meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight in behalf of Morton Sobell on the second anniversary of the Rosenberg execution.

The gathering, to be held at 8

p.m., will urge a new trial for Morton Sobell, now imprisoned in Alcatraz.

Tonight's meeting will be highlighted by a dramatic presentation of a scene from "The Innocents," English adaptation of a new play on the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

There will also be presented the

"Martyr Trio," a new musical composition for cello and violins, and the reading of a new poem written in honor of Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

Speakers will include Rockwell Kent, artist, and Mrs. Morton Sobell.

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FREEDOM'S MARTYRS

IF THE CLOUDS of McCarthyism and the cold war are beginning to lift from our country, as they indeed are, Americans should consider the debt to the two martyrs of McCarthyism and the cold war—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were victims of a frame-up system of which the American people are only now beginning to get a glimpse. The Roy Cohn who prepared the Harvey Matusow testimony against the 13 Communist leaders was the same Roy Cohn who prepared the testimony that sent the Rosenbergs to the chair. Elizabeth Bentley, the "spy queen," whose testimony against William Henry Taylor of the International Monetary Fund is now being torn to shreds, is the same Elizabeth Bentley who was a key witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

It should never be forgotten that the Rosenbergs gave their lives rather than confess to lies which would have brought still more frame-ups and would have strengthened the pro-fascist forces in this country. It was the firmness, nobility and sacrifice of the Rosenbergs which helped stem the tide.

The same spirit animates Morton Sobell. He would not be serving a 30-year sentence today in Alcatraz if he were ready to confess to falsehoods, ready to desecrate the honor of the Rosenbergs.

The best service to America's democratic rights is to speed a new trial and freedom for Sobell.

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John Wexley Dares Second Role Of FBI in Rosenberg-Sobell Case

Facts presented in "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," published today, call for a study by the Senate Judiciary Committee and its initiation of a thorough investigation of the Attorney General's office and Department of Justice with respect to the Rosenberg-Sobell case, author John Wexley told a press conference Tuesday.

Wexley made available to the press photostatic copies of various documents, among them official Mexican government documents revealing that Morton Sobell was kidnapped in Mexico in violation of its immigration laws, and not legally deported as the prosecution claimed at the 1951 trial.

A new trial for Morton Sobell, now in Alcatraz prison on a 30-year sentence, is recognized as the key to vindication of the Rosenbergs, whose execution was June 19, 1953. In many cities throughout the country meetings are being held this week as a memorial to the Rosenbergs and to urge a new trial for Sobell.

In his book, Wexley asked why the FBI arranged the wholesale abduction of the Sobell family (after revealing that they had had vaccinations preparatory to returning to the U.S. as they had decided to do). And he answered his own query: because if the FBI and prosecution had asked the State Department to instruct the American ambassador in Mexico City to advise Sobell of the charges and request his voluntary return "they would have had no fugitive."

Moreover, there would have been no headlines about his being "habbod" while fleeing the country.

At the time, moreover, that Sobell was beaten and abducted—the most extreme of all the instances of intimidation used by the FBI to obtain "confessions" in the Rosenberg and collorary trials—the only "evidence" the FBI had against him, Wexley pointed out, was that he had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg.

Revealed for the first time in the Wexley book, published by Cameron & Kahn, are photostatic copies of Telegrams and correspondence from the official files

of the Departments of State and Migration of Mexico relating to the so-called "deportation" of the North American, Morton Sobell. One document dated Sept. 11, 1950, from Enrique J. Palacios, assistant chief of the Department of Migration, to the Chief of the Office of Population, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico, acknowledged receipt of a telegram of Aug. 19 that Sobell was "deported" by "Agents of the Secret Service . . . evading the vigilance of the Migration Service." It added, "As of this date, efforts are being made before the Chief of the aforesaid Service to the end that in the future the requirements of migration will not again be omitted."

From the Consular Service of the Department of Migration, Mexico, D. F., a Sept. 13 confidential communication to the Department of State, signed by Sub-Director General Antonio Canale Unzueta, revealed the Mexican Consulate in Laredo, Tex., on Aug. 18, 1950, had declared it was "informed that yesterday before dawn there was delivered to the North American authorities of the FBI at this border, a person who had been residing in the Capital (Mexico City)."

The Consulate in Laredo was quoted further in the document as saying that the Office of Migration of Nuevo Laredo, which had informed it of the delivery of "the person" to the FBI, asked this Consulate to investigate the identity of the person handed over to the aforementioned authorities, as well as the means by which he was delivered.

From the "North American Office of Immigration" in Laredo, (Continued on Page 7)

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John Wexley

(Continued from Page 6)

the Sub-Director General's emissary learned that at 3:45 a.m. that day (Aug. 18) agents of the Secret Service Police delivered to the FBI at Laredo, Morton and Helen Sobell, "brought from the Capital." (No mention was made of their infant, Mark, and little girl, Sydney, nor of the severe beating the Mexican plainclothesmen delivered to Sobell when he began shouting for police on the street in front of their apartment in Mexico City.)

The Consular document, however, makes it clear that even after its representative had consulted North American officials, it had to rely on a newspaper clipping from the Laredo Times to learn that Sobell was being accused of espionage.

Because the Sobell attorneys in the trial felt no case was proved against their client they brought out the facts of the kidnapping only after the verdict, before the sentencing.

Wexley points out in his book that the decision of Sobell's attorneys not to have him take the witness stand, which he says "may have been a grave error as we review it now," was based on the prosecution's lack of evidence, since only Max Elitcher offered any testimony allegedly relating him to the charge.

This testimony, according to the Columbia Law Review, "ought not to be given much weight," as Elitcher, admittedly fearful of a perjury indictment concerning a false "loyalty" oath made as a government employee, was "hoping for non-prosecution."

Added to this was the defense's protests from the outset against Sobell being brought to trial with the Rosenbergs, when no attempt at atomic espionage even was claimed by the prosecution.

Wexley added that if Sobell is granted a new trial "it is his determination to take the stand."

AT THE GRAVESIDE

(June 19, 1953)

Earth's womb gapes wide.
The eyes of all the dead look out.
And we stand stony-eyed
As when the forest braces
To the onrushing storm.

Roads, to this spot,
Stream like rivers at flood.
Tombstones muffled with young green
Gather in sob and tear.

Above the grave an airplane growls.
Hoodlums shuffle. What do they mutter,
These footmen of night, and hangmen's dupes?
Is there no peace for Death itself, today?

Last night in Sing Sing two were executed.
This day has brought them forth again, sublime.
Over the killer, to eternity
Shall rise the triumph of their lips.

From martyred eyes descends a rain.
The utmost deserts shall bring forth.
Of their agony full harvest fruit
Breaks from the granite land.

Last breath become a wind of Life,
Blows up dim, half-forgotten sparks,
That like the last kiss on the matron's cheek,
Flower from the people's heart

O Father-Jehovah—still I hear your step.
In the child's laugh I hear your voice.
And on the sun that sinks each night, in flame,
I see your face.

DORA TEITLBOIM

(Translated by Martha Miller)

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER

DATED

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JUN 20 1953
JUN 20 1953

Support Pledged to Free Sobell

Mrs. Sobell Again Appeals to President Eisenhower

Mrs. Morton Sobell last night made public a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to "set my husband free" because evidence reveals that Sobell is innocent and was convicted on perjured testimony.

Mrs. Sobell read her letter last night before an audience at a meeting held by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall in behalf of her husband, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial. The meeting marked the second anniversary of the

execution of the Rosenbergs.

The gathering heard pledges of support from individuals and organizations in many countries, including Sydney Silverman, British Member of Parliament, and Leopold Infeld, noted scientist now teaching in Poland.

In her letter, dated June 11, Mrs. Sobell said that no witness had ever testified that her husband had given or received any secret material, that the one witness on whose testimony her husband was convicted was an admitted perjurer, and that five other witnesses are now proven to have committed perjury.

"These statements can be verified from the trial record and other documents which have come to light since the trial," Mrs. Sobell wrote. "This new evidence proves conclusively that not only was there perjury during his trial on the part of six witnesses but that from the beginning my husband was deprived of every right under the law. Initially he was brutally kidnapped while lawfully in Mexico. His arrest, his imprisonment, his conviction and sentence have been characterized by a coercive vindictiveness."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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7/11/55

Justice-For Morton Sobell

They killed the Rosenbergs, they killed
The two in love with peace, in love with life;
Their young and innocent, ardent blood was spilled
By war-mad maniacs, who drew the knife.
Ten centuries of history will tell the story
Of these brave martyrs who for mankind died.
Their names will live in sun-like burst of glory—
Their killers will by timeless courts be tried.
But if our hearts are filled with scornful fire
Against the criminals who slew those pure,
Those precious flowers of the human race,
We cannot seek repose, we cannot tire
While still one innocent remains immured—
One voice for peace kept from his rightful place.

ALFRED STRONG.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Jury Disbelieves Harry Gold, Stoolie in Rosenberg Case

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

June 26, 1955

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	
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One of the key informants and main props in the FBI's frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, self-styled "atom spy" Harry Gold of Jello box-top fame, has now been judged unworthy of belief by a jury in a Dayton, O., perjury case. The jury, which

Saturday declared Benjamin Smilg, 42-year-old former Wright Patterson Air Force engineer, innocent of three counts on a perjury charge, had to disbelieve Gold's story he had tried to recruit Smilg as a spy in 1938 and 1939, to return the acquittal verdict.

Gold, serving a 30-year sentence as the self-confessed receiver of "atom secrets" from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, was brought from Lewis

In the Rosenberg trial Gold testified he had been directed to David Greenglass by a "Soviet superior." On arrival, Gold pulled out an irregular-cut part of a Jello box-top, which was found to fit with a part produced by Greenglass—or his wife, depending on who was testifying, for Gold, David and Ruth Greenglass' stories on the transaction differed in detail.

After this, Gold and the Greenglasses agreed, although the timing differed, that Gold obtained from Greenglass what was generally called, in the trial, "the secret of the Atom-bomb."

Gold's unsupported testimony was that he then sped to New York, met "John," his "Soviet superior," and handed to him an envelope containing the A-bomb "secret."

There was no single item of documentary evidence provided to bolster this tale, not even the original or either half of the Jello box-top. Greenglass' testimony, supported only by that of his wife, both of whom originally were named as co-conspirators but not as co-defendants, was that he later sketched for Julius Rosenberg a cross-section of the Nagasaki bomb. The sketch he presented in court was, he said, drawn from memory from the sketch he made in Los Alamos (without his having ever seen the bomb itself, of course.)

PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE

The Rosenberg trial was not Gold's first performance in court for the FBI. Gold made his case

(Continued on Page 8)

Jury and Gold

(Continued from Page 3)

session to the FBI May 22, 1950 seven days after agents began questioning him. On July 20, he pleaded guilty to espionage, which he said began in 1943 (according to William Reuben's "The Atom Spy Hoax"). On July 28, Abraham Brothman was indicted on a mysterious charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Gold was the main witness against him, Elizabeth Bentley appearing mostly as window-dressing.

In November, 1950, a jury believed Gold even though he testified both on direct and indirect that he had lied. Brothman, therefore went to prison—in a case headlined as an "atom spy case," though the charges were that Brothman tried to influence Gold in what he told a grand jury in 1947.

But last week, the jury in Dayton, which heard only a portion of Gold's admissions in the Brothman trial, found him incapable of belief.

USED WEXLEY'S BOOK

According to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case here, attorney William Hopkins, of Cincinnati, Smilg's attorney, obtained a copy of John Wexley's new book on the Rosenberg case, brought it into the courtroom and used it on cross-examination to attack Gold's credibility.

In his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," Wexley cited evidence brought out in the Brothman trial on Gold's continuous lying and his spinning of elaborate fiction about his personal life, during a period of years when he worked for Brothman.

Asked by Hopkins if he had testified in 1950 that he lied until "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," he admitted he had.

Gold's fables about his family life, brought out in the Brothman trial, were known to Judge Irving Kaufman and U.S. District Attorney Irving Saypol in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial but not revealed to the jury in that trial, where Gold was not cross-examined.

burg prison to testify against Smilg. He was the mainstay and only important witness of the prosecution in the perjury case.

Yet the day before the second anniversary of the electrocution of the Rosenbergs, the jury of seven men and five women after deliberating seven hours and 24 minutes, elected to believe Smilg and not Gold.

Smilg was indicted in January

1953, reportedly the night before the date when the statute of limitations would have made void any prosecution of the alleged offense. The charge as issued on his having told a Dayton lawyer he was an espionage agent.

The main prosecution witness, Gold claimed on the stand that in 1938 and 1939, when he was a student at Xavier University, Cincinnati, he went to see Smilg repeatedly and asked him to become a spy, according to the Dayton News trial accounts. He also complained on the stand that Smilg gave him a cold reception and said he didn't want to become a spy.

The same newspapers which on May 24, 1950, in page one stories under startling headlines announced the arrest of Harry Gold and linked him with British "atom spy" Fuchs, gave only routine attention to Gold's third court performance and first repudiation by jury as a discredited informer with news.

Jury Disbelieves Harry Gold, Stoolie in Rosenberg Case

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER

June 27, 1955 -
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(Continued on Page 5)

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In his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," Wexley cited evidence brought out in the Brothman trial on Gold's continuous lying and his spinning of elaborate fiction about his personal life, during a period of years when he worked for Brothman.

Asked by Hopkins if he had testified in 1950 that he lied until "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," he admitted he had.

Gold's fables about his family life, brought out in the Brothman trial, were known to Judge Irving Kaufman and U.S. District Attorney Irving Saypol in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial but not revealed to the jury in that trial where Gold was not cross-examined.

Accuser Found Lying, Urge Sobell Release

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"It is intolerable that Morton Sobell remain in prison in view of the fact that a jury has now judged the testimony of Harry Gold as false," the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday, attending to a Federal Court jury in Dayton, O.

The jury last Saturday after deliberating almost seven and a half hours, found Gold's testimony unworthy of belief in a "spy-perjury" case where he was the main prosecution witness, and acquitted Benjamin Snig, 42-year-old former Wright-Patterson Air Force engineer. Snig was accused of having lied to an Air Force loyalty board in 1930 and 1931 when he asserted he did not know Gold was a "Soviet spy."

Gold, brought from Lewisburg prison, where he is serving a 30-year term as a self-confessed espionage confederate of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, happily took the witness stand in Dayton and claimed that in 1938 and 1939, while he (Gold) was a student in Xavier college, Cincinnati, he had repeatedly asked Snig to join him in spying.

But faced on cross-examination by Defense Attorney William Hopkins of Cincinnati, with his own admission of lying, made in the Abraham Brothman trial here in 1930, before Gold was sentenced on his "atom spy" confession, Gold admitted he lied at that time.

And the jury chose to believe Snig, who did not deny knowing Gold but denied any knowledge Gold was a spy in 1938 and 1939, and thus repudiated Gold.

NECESSARY LINK

The Sobell committee pointed out: "Gold, while never claiming to have known Morton Sobell or the Rosenbergs, was called by the prosecution the 'necessary link' in proving that a conspiracy existed."

There is now documentary proof that Harry Gold admitted perjury in the Rosenberg - Sobell trial; the committee continued, adding to new evidence brought

by John Wexley, playwright, screen writer, and author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," published last week. Among other things, Wexley journeyed to Albuquerque and interviewed railroad agents and obtained train schedules for June, 1945, showing Gold could not have departed by train from Albuquerque when he said he did and reached New York when he said he did.

The importance of that bit of his testimony lies in that it was immediately on his return he said he turned over data on the A-bomb he said he obtained from David Greenglass, to Anatoli A. (John) Yakovlev, his "Soviet superior."

As is usually the case when "Soviet superiors" are named by Elizabeth Bentley, Gold, Whittaker (Continued on Page 8)

Accuser Found Lying, Urge Sobell Release

(Continued from Page 3)

Chambers and other informants—unless they are dead, which is also common—Yakovlev had departed from this country before he was named by Gold. Yakovlev was indicted with the Rosenbergs, and eventually with Greenglass and Sobell.

IMPOSSIBLE TALE

Wexley showed that Gold could not have arrived from New Mexico until the day after the day he said he met and transmitted the "secret of the A-bomb," for which the Russians presumably had paid Greenglass the relatively paltry sum of \$500.

Despite Judge Irving Kaufman's constant admonitions to hurry, defense counsel Emanuel Bloch obtained the following admissions from Greenglass in his cross-examination on the matter of the \$500:

Q. Did you mention to the FBI (on the night of June 15-16, when he signed his first statement) that you got \$500 from Gold out in Albuquerque in June, 1945?

A. I believe I mentioned money,

yes. Q. Did you mention this specific sum of \$500?

A. It is—I didn't remember the exact sum of money at the time.

Q. You knew on June 15, 1950, didn't you, precisely how much money you had gotten from Gold?

A. No. I didn't. I had forgotten it and it was just in the subsequent times when I thought it over I remembered how much money it was.

Q. But before June 15, 1950, ... did you at any time know precisely how much Gold gave you?

A. At certain times a man's mind is funny. Sometimes I will remember and sometimes I don't later on.

The late Attorney Bloch also asked Greenglass if, when he saw Gold's photo in newspapers after Gold's arrest in May, 1950, he recognized him as the person to whom you transferred information at Albuquerque, N.M., and Greenglass replied: "I did not remember his face at the time."

This was only one of what Greenglass called "little details" he failed to tell the FBI in his first "confession"—before Roy Cohn and Gold began rehearsing him.

The Sobell Committee's statement pointed out that the new Wexley evidence, "in addition to the fact that a jury has rejected Gold's spy tales, and in addition to evidence that other prosecution witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial committed perjury, makes a Senate Judiciary Committee investigation of the entire case imperative."

Bloch cross-examined Greenglass, moreover as follows:

Q. Was the name Harry Gold mentioned during that five or six and a half hour interview?

A. No. Q. Not once? When was the first time that any U.S. representative brought in the name of Harry Gold?

A. He didn't bring in the name. He just told me of a man that came to see me.

Q. And did he mention where the man came to see you?

A. In Albuquerque.

Q. Did he mention the month

he came to see you?

A. Yes, he did.

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DALEY WORKER

DATE: June 23, 1955

FILE

1,700 at Court Rally Pledge to Help Free Sobell

LOS ANGELES, June 23.—An audience of some 1,700 here responded with fresh determination to secure justice for Morton Sobell and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The meeting was opened by Dalton Trumbo, author.

Narrated by Gale Sondergaard, the choral-dramatic presentation included statements from Dan Marshall, attorney and co-chairman of the national Sobell committee, and Widge Newman, chairman of the Los Angeles committee.

Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of the imprisoned scientist was escorted to the platform by the Los Angeles Sobell Youth Committee, and spoke inspiringly for herself and her son.

A stirring musical tribute to Sobell and the Rosenbergs was sung by a choral ensemble, conducted and composed by Waldemar Hille.

Now national and local plans and developments mentioned was the addition of a New York law firm which has agreed to take the case "through victory." On sale for the first time here was John Wesley's monumental book on the case, "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." A stage-height reproduction of a page advertisement on the case, to be placed this fall in the commercial press, was greeted with enthusiasm by the audience.

The meeting, at the Embassy Auditorium, marked the second anniversary of the Rosenberg execution with a convincing promise of final vindication.

CLIPPING FROM THE

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Editing Feature Section:

hope you can use this poem for Morton Sobell.

-ED SCHUSTER.

FOR MORTON SOBELL

At Alcatraz
Seagulls swoop low
And their shrill note of freedom
Is gathered by a man
Who regards our freedom and our peace
Before the Rock
That fastens
On his life Bow.
Morton Sobell
Walks in a path
Where love for his country
Comes before heart-heat
And day's hidden glow.

At Alcatraz,
Across the aching stretch of bay
That Helen must travel,
A man who threatens fortitude
Is ferried in to stay.
Others are discreetly by,
Measuring how to seize
And now they have a weapon sharp
In a two-legged thing of prey,
In Pavlovich,
A two-legged thing of prey.

At Alcatraz
Where you and I
Have part of our own being
We come for guarantee.
The words from an official
That Sobell will face no harm
Reach out to us
And only us
For their reality.
We come to Morton's sacrifice
With ours that is not lacking.
Remove Sobell!
Free Sobell!
Like him, we must ascend
To our totality.

-By ED SCHUSTER.

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